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New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Details of the Louisville Election Riots.

Great Slaughter of Americans and Foreigners.

TWENTY TO THIRTY PERSONS KILLED.

MANY HOUSES DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Several Persons Burned to Death.

Large Quantities of Powder in Possession of the Irish.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 7—12 M.

In the First Ward, about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, while the election was going quietly on, some disturbance arose at the polls. Mr. BERRY, an American, was insulted, stabbed and beaten until it was supposed he was dead, by a party of Irishmen. The assailants were immediately arrested and lodged in jail. In the afternoon, three Americans were fired upon while quietly passing a German Brewery, several squares from the polls. One gentleman, who was riding quietly along with his wife, was fired on at the same time several squares below. A perfect shower of shot and bullets was rained from the windows of German houses, and many people were wounded. The foreigners seen in the whole vicinity were armed, and attempted the indiscriminate slaughter of Americans. An immense crowd of infuriated Americans assembled and were fired at from the windows, when they burned the German Brewery and sacked several houses.

The most serious rioting occurred in the Eighth Ward. About 5 P. M., as three Americans were quietly passing along Main-street, they were set on by ten Irishmen, and fifteen shots were fired by the latter. One American, named RHODES, was killed, and both the others wounded. The Irish then took refuge in a house on the corner of Chapell and Market streets, whence they fired and wounded several Americans, and killed two, named GRAHAM and HOBSON. The firing from the houses was continued for half an hour, until the Americans procured arms and reinforcements, and broke open the house. They succeeded in capturing the murderer of GRAHAM, and immediately hung him. A policeman cut him down while still living, but he died this morning.

In the meantime, there was a perfect fusilade from rifles and guns from a row of Irish houses on the corner of Eleventh and Main streets, on all passing Americans, several of whom were badly wounded. The whole row was filled with Irish, all armed. A crowd of Americans assembled, and failing to dislodge them, fired one of the houses, and kept the reinforcements, which soon arrived with muskets and a cannon. Several Irishmen in the burning building were shot and others captured. Reports were heard in the burning buildings, but no attempt was made to put out the fire, and two or three blocks were burned down. Several other fires also occurred last night.

On leaving the Eighth Ward, the infuriated mob marched to the *Times* office, which was only saved from demolition by the efforts of Mr. PRENTICE, and others of the American party.

This morning there were rumors of more disturbance, and large crowds were assembled in the streets. About 11 o'clock a mob started to the levee and attacked a row of Irish houses, whence it was reported shots were fired this morning. The crowd, however, were restrained, and every effort is being made to restore peace.

The accounts of the scene of the riot are most horrible. There were in all about twenty persons killed, besides a great many badly wounded.

Twelve buildings were burned, and several charred human bodies were taken from the ruins.

The mob finally dispersed last night, after burning the signboard of the Times Office. There has been no issue of the *Times* this morning.

There is a large crowd at the Court House this morning, where the dead bodies are collected.

Three o'clock, P. M.—The city remains quiet. Fifty extra Police have been sworn in. Judge BULLOCK and others have made speeches at the Court-House to the mob, which has tended to calm the excitement.

It is rumored that two or three have been killed to-day.

Five o'clock, P. M.—Another outbreak is feared to-night, in consequence of a large quantity of gunpowder having been found in possession of the Irish in the Eighth Ward. Large numbers of Irish are leaving the city.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

We have not been able to procure many additional particulars in regard to the commencement of the riot, &c. It was caused thus: In the First Ward, as two gentlemen were riding in a carriage, they were fired at from a house containing Germans or Irish. One gentleman was wounded, and the firing was repeated, when EDWARD WILLIAMS, watchman of the Second Ward, JOSEPH SELVAGE, and JOHN LATTA, Americans, went to the scene of the trouble, and they also were fired on. LATTA had his leg badly shattered by a musket ball, and SELVAGE and WILLIAMS were also wounded. Exaggerated reports then spread to the lower part of the city in regard to the affair, causing a large crowd to assemble thirsting for revenge. They gathered around the house from where the firing had commenced, took two Germans from it and beat them so badly that their recovery is considered very doubtful. The house was then completely sacked.

The crowd then proceeded to the houses on the corner of Shelby and Madison streets, from whence Germans had been seen firing, riddled two groceries, a beer-house, and two houses, all owned and occupied by Germans, and injured severely several of their inmates.

They then went to Jefferson-street, where a party of gentlemen coming into the city had been fired upon from a large brewery, sacked the houses around it, burned the brewery, and beat a number of Germans—whom they captured—terribly, and also shot an Irishman, who died this morning.

In the street below an American was slightly injured by a shot, when the Irishman who fired it was captured, beaten and shot.

Shots had been fired from all the houses which were attacked.

The crowd now talked of sacking the Catholic Church, where it was rumored firearms had been secreted, but Mayor BARBEE and others pleaded with them not to do so, and prevailed upon them to leave it alone.

The disturbances were now supposed to be over, as the crowd had marched to an Engine house in the Fifth Ward with their cannon, and were beginning to disperse, but after awhile it was learned that while the troubles had been going on in the upper part of the city, several persons had been fired on in the lower part of Main-street, and that at about 3 o'clock in the afternoon two Americans had been shot at from an Irish house on the corner of Main and Chapel streets, without the slightest provocation being given on their part as far as could be learned. This started the disturbances afresh. The Irishman who shot RHODES was then taken and immediately hung, but was cut down before life became extinct.

Thirty or more shots were fired from the Irish house on the corner of Main and Chapel streets, and it is impossible to ascertain the number that were wounded.

The inmates of a row of Irish houses, owned by a man named QUINN, fired on a party who were passing by, when they turned upon their assailants, burned their houses, and killed several, all of whom were Irishmen.

Some of the Irishmen in these houses were burned to death. A woman and QUINN are among those that were killed. Eight to ten houses were destroyed, and the number burned to death and killed is said to be from 15 to 20.

To-day the excitement was very great, and warlike movements were observable; but the crowd finally dispersed, and it is hoped peace has at last been obtained.

A large extra police force has been put on duty, and the Mayor has issued the usual proclamation.

Bishop SPAULDING published a card disclaiming any connection with the rioters, and calling upon his flock to be peaceable, orderly and quiet.

The city is now quiet, and it is thought there will be no more disturbances. The fighting was all at a distance from the polls.

No cause can be assigned for the assaults. They originated in the first place with a few drunken men.

The keys of the Roman Catholic Cathedral have been placed in the hands of the Mayor by Bishop SPAULDING.

Two companies of armed volunteers are now marching to the Eighth Ward. It is feared there is going to be more disturbances.

The Massachusetts Know-Nothings.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Committee of the Know-Nothing State Council, after a long session last night, and another this forenoon, have finally agreed upon their report. The platform as to Native Americanism makes the important concession of allowing all Protestant foreigners who have been naturalized to become members of the organization. It also declares all foreigners, before being allowed to become citizens, should be Americanized, but fixes no period of naturalization. It also protests against the reception of foreign paupers and criminals. On the Slavery question, the restoration of the Missouri Compromise is demanded. The independence of the Judiciary is asserted, (having reference to the late Kane decision in Philadelphia,) and Slavery is declared sectional and Liberty national. To these principles the National Administration is declared hostile; and, therefore, all opposed to this Administration are called upon to elect delegates to a General Convention. In other words, a fusion is recommended. It is probable their will be some opposition to the admission of foreigners to the Association, as it is deemed a *practical adoption of the Know-Nothing platform.*

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The yellow fever in Portsmouth is increasing and over half the inhabitants have now fled.

There were only two new cases at Norfolk yesterday, and the disease is confined to the infected district.

The wife of Capt. BENHON, of the U. S. N., is ill with the fever at Gosport.

All communication between Gosport and Norfolk has been cut off.

At Portsmouth, the passengers and mails are transferred from the Baltimore boats to the steamer *Star*, which takes them up the river.

Arrival of the Southern Mail—Texas News, &c.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are to hand, containing Galveston dates to the 28th of July.

Heavy rains in Western Texas had done considerable damage, and apprehensions were felt, if the storms continued, the Cotton crop would be injured and put back fully three weeks behind former seasons.

General SMITH had arrived at San Antonio with twenty loaded wagons. He reached there on the 19th ult., and was on his way to Kansas, under orders of Gen. HARNEY.

The Recent Steamboat Disaster on the Delaware.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The bodies of Mr. DOUGLASS, the Express Agent, and Messrs. RAMSEY and HUGHES, who were drowned in the *McDonald* collision were found this morning and taken into Chester. Two other bodies, one a colored man, were also found near Red Bank, N. J., this morning.

Kentucky Election.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 6.

It is conceded that L. M. COX, Know-Nothing, is elected to Congress in the Ninth District of Kentucky, over R. H. STANTON, Dem., by a good majority. The election in the towns opposite here passed off quietly, the results generally being favorable to the Know-Nothings.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Democrats concede the election of SWOPE, the K.N. candidate for Congress in the Tenth District, Kentucky, by over 500 majority.

North Carolina Election.

NORFOLK, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

R. T. PAINE, K. N., is elected to Congress from the First District of North Carolina by 300 majority.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

Dispatches received here announce the defeat of Mr. CLINGMAN in the Eighth District, but this is considered doubtful.

Alabama Election.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

Further returns from Alabama show the following Know-Nothing majorities: Dallas County, 310; Perry County, 450; Augusta County, 50; Russell County gives 200 Democratic majority.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The Anti-Know-Nothings in the City of Florence, Alabama, have 300 majority.

Tennessee Election.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

JOHNSON, Democrat, is elected Governor of Tennessee. His majority is supposed to be about 1,500.

Fall of a Cornice—Six Persons Killed and Others Wounded.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The cornice of the new building in process of erection for the Ohio Life and Trust Company, fell at 2 o'clock this afternoon, crushing to death six persons and injuring others, two so seriously that their recovery is despaired of. ROBERT CAMERON, master builder, W. B. CURTIS, superintendent of the building, were sitting beneath at the time, and JOHN S. CHAMBERS and S. WELDRON passing by, all well known, are among the killed.

Saratoga Burglars.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The suspected burglars were examined. KINSBURY and HENDERSON were seen by the chambermaid near General HALSEY's room. C. W. HEARTT, of the New-York Police, identifies HENDERSON and EDDY as old offenders.

Murderer to be Hung.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

JOHN WILSON, convicted of the murder of a fellow convict in the State Prison, is to be executed on the 5th of October next, the Governor and Council having refused to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life.

Editorial Changes.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

THURLOW WEED is about to retire from the editorship of the Albany *Evening Journal*, and SAMUEL WILKESON, of the Buffalo *Democracy*, takes his place. The *Democracy* is to be discontinued. [Query.]

Fire at Oswego.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 7.

A fire last night destroyed the distillery attached to the starch factory in this city. Loss about $8,000. The starch factory was uninjured.

The Liquor Dealers' State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

Delegates to the Liquor Dealers' State Convention are arriving fast, and the hotels are full already. The weather is quite cool.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Aug. 7.

The United States Mail steamship *Marion* arrived here from New-York at 6 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Character of the Country—Its Political Condition and Prospects—Gov. Reeder.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A "returned emigrant" from Kansas, whose return, however, is only preliminary to a removal to that golden region, feeling a deep interest in the public questions which now centre there, begs leave to state to your readers some of the facts and opinions gathered on the ground.

Three several visits to Kansas, and a reasonably extensive travel in the Territory, have not only given me a fair knowledge of its peculiarities of climate and soil, but have also brought me in contact with all classes and parties, and enabled me to attain to a somewhat intimate knowledge of its politics. I have enjoyed the personal acquaintance of Gov. REEDER, as well as of many of the prominent fire-eaters who stand in antagonism to him; and as my own politics are moderate—being strongly Free-Soil, without much sympathy with radical Abolitionism on the one hand, or old Hunkerism on the other—I have had opportunities of discussion in a way calculated, I believe, to elicit truth.

First, As regards the country, I wish to add my testimony to that of such persons as have spoken of Kansas as destined to be the richest and most lovely State of our confederacy. I wish fully to *endorse all the enthusiasm which has been lavished* on her magnificent rolling prairies, and the inexhaustible fertility of her soil; and to add to the praises of her admirable climate, and the natural resources which make her more *easily settled* than any region which has yet been opened up for emigration. Her excellent building stone, which crop out in such a way as to waste the *least possible* amount of land—her abundant coal, which is found so near the surface as to provide a fuel cheaper than wood—her fine water, furnished by springs which sometimes burst forth from the hill-sides, but may always be found by moderate digging—these give the emigrant every facility for the easy and rapid preparation of a home where he can proceed at once to plow and plant, with the prospect of an abundant crop, which will command the most liberal price. And, so far from mining the constitutions of himself and family by ague-and-fever affliction, as is the case in so many portions of the West, he may rest assured that, if he only takes the precaution to use good water, he is in a region whose freedom from marshes and swamps of all kinds—whose perfect natural drainage, and *whose winds, constant and pure, coming direct* from the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Ocean—all *guarantee a health which cannot, to say the least,* be inferior to that enjoyed in any State in the Union.

But it is in regard to the politics of Kansas that I wish more particularly to speak. To those who are contemplating emigration to the West, as well as those who, remaining behind, are inspired with feelings of patriotism and love of justice—the last year's history of Kansas presents many features which alarm, puzzle and perplex. At so great a distance from the scene of action, and hearing contradictory statements, purporting to be facts, the citizens of the older States scarcely know how much to believe of the strange tales that have reached their ears, or how far to credit the accounts which go to prove the citizens of Missouri to be ruffians, and foes and traitors to the Republic, rather than fellow citizens united to them by the bonds of a common fraternity.

It might accelerate the emigration movement to gloss over the actual outrages which have occurred, and assure those hesitating between Kansas and Iowa, that a residence in the former is attended with no semblance of inconvenience or danger. But it is not by such means that this beautiful Territory is to be rescued from the grasp which Slavery is now endeavoring to close upon her. Let those who emigrate, go, knowing the facts; let the cowards, whom a knowledge of those facts will deter, stay at home or turn their fearful steps elsewhere. It is *true* that the Delegate sent to Congress last Fall, was elected by the grossest fraud; that the same game was still more boldly played last Spring, in the election of the Legislative Assembly. Organized bands of Missourians, armed to the teeth, and provisioned for the expedition, poured into every Free Soil precinct—a large majority of the whole—and, fortified by liquor, and insolent from excess of numbers, turned out the election judges, substituted others, dispensed with the oath of residence, and, casting ballots *prepared in Missouri*, elected *from their own number* the men who are to-day enacting the laws which they intend for the governing of Kansas. In such of the districts as had the presence of mind to protest against these proceedings, new elections were held, at which, generally Free State members were chosen; but the fraudulent Legislature, insolent from success and numerical strength, refused these legally elected members the privilege of contesting the seats they should have held.

It is also true, that Gov. REEDER, an original friend of the Nebraska bill, went to Kansas determined to do his duty as a man. The Missouri cabal, headed by ATCHISON, immediately attempted to coerce him into their violent measures. A man of rare nobleness and independence of mind, Gov. REEDER refused to become a party to the fraud; and from that time, discovering that he was not of their kind, commenced the fierce crusade against him of the Atchisonians,—a warfare like that of a troop of jackals upon a lion. No insult they dared offer him has been too gross—no calumny too monstrous to utter—no threat too barbarous to make. Amidst all he has stood firm. At first he supposed himself sustained at Washington—but since recent events have showed that the Administration is the purchased property of Pro-Slavery Nullification, he still breasted the storm, strong in his own consciousness, and resolved, Roman-like, to die at his post with dignity, and abating no jot of the high courage which had heretofore kept the clamorous barbarians partially in check. And the people of this country will yet learn to know him, instead of the paltry speculator his enemies would represent, as one of the few public men with which nations are ever gifted, who are always equal to the emergencies of the hour, and whom no threats and no bribes can awe or seduce into swerving from the path of duty, or betraying the interest confided to their care. Strange if, on completing this discovery, they do not insist on investing him with honors and powers more august and weighty than any he has yet enjoyed.

But the *people* of Kansas—what is *their* verdict on this momentous question? The opinions I have just expressed are theirs; were it not for their strong faith in a new Congress, a new Administration and the prompt succor of their brethren at the East, they would regard the removal of Gov. REEDER as the pronouncing of their own doom. Were the question of Governorship left to the real citizens of Kansas, A. H. REEDER would to-day be their choice by a two-thirds vote.

Such being the facts, it is idle to expect from the people of Kansas any recognition of the validity of those laws—many of them oppressive in the extreme—now being framed by the fictitious Legislature holding its session at Johnson's Mission. They know that body to be alien to the soil of Kansas—to be traitors to the Constitution and would-be enslavers of themselves. The emigrants to that Territory I believe to be worthy of it, and of the responsible post they are called to defend. They will not obey the laws framed for them by ATCHISON's menials. Nor do I think that a conflict will result. Even ATCHISON's league will not be able to march into Kansas an army every time a debt is to be collected or a tax levied. And *without* such an army, recollect that the Free-Soilers are in the majority.

Hence, I say to those proposing to emigrate, if you have courage and patriotism, go to Kansas. You may meet with things disagreeable, but I do not apprehend personal danger. The Missourians are bullies and cowards. If you are prudent and attend to your own business, the prospect is that you will experience no real danger. And there, to reward you for this extra risk and annoyance, such as it is, you will have made an easy home in a country for beauty, fertility and health, unequaled; and will have the proud satisfaction of forming one of that advance guard of Freedom whose courage and fidelity shall oppose to the force of the Pro-Slavery effort an immovable barrier, till such time as the nation shall rally, and cleanse its banner from the foul stain which misrule has imprinted.

KANSAS.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Stuart.

The People, by Charles A. Warren, vs. James Wallace.—This case being the first arrest under the "Act for the prevention of intemperance, pauperism and crime," for the sale of domestic liquor, being the complaint of the New-York City Temperance Alliance, on oath of Tallman Allaire, was called up yesterday. Considerable excitement was manifested as to the process and progress of trial, and the Court room was pretty nigh filled with spectators, among whom we noticed several prominent advocates of the Temperance movement. The affidavit sets forth the same facts in nearly the same words.

The case was called up by Mr. D. B. Taylor for defendant, who desired a postponement of the hearing.

Mr. Tomlinson, on the same side, said: Having heard that this case would be brought up to-day, I have come fully prepared at this time to take up the argument as to its merits, and seeing the manifestation of public interest as to the decision of the question, I had proposed to admit before your Honor the sale of domestic liquor for the purpose of bringing out the law to test it as to its constitutionality, but other counsels have prevailed and it is deemed advisable to resist the encroachments of these men forming an alliance, step by step, and in every shape, as they seem to have an idea of following these complaints by others of a similar nature. For that reason I should prefer that your Honor would grant us a postponement so that my purpose may be fully carried out and that the questions arising may be argued at length. I propose that we adjourn the case to some time in September, by which time the parties in interest may meet again to decide in their meetings as to the proper course to be pursued. This is the more necessary, as this case seems to be a contest between the Carson League or the Temperance Alliance, and the Liquor-dealers' Association.

The Judge—You simply ask for an adjournment.

Mr. Taylor—Mr. Wallace is here, and he is willing to defer this hearing to any date you may desire.

The Judge—In all cases of misdemeanor I propose to take up the cases according to the ordinary order. It is usual to make order as to how cases shall be tried; and therefore if it is proposed to make argument in this Court, it would be better to decide it now. If you want a Jury trial you must take it to the General Sessions.

Mr. Tomlinson—My desire is, that it should be heard before your Honor.

The Judge—The act in violation of which this case comes, provides for a trial by Jury in the Court specially designated with that view by the act itself. This defendant cannot claim a Jury trial in this Court; but if he elects to be tried by a Jury, it must be carried to the General Sessions. I am quite willing that this case should be so carried up. I submit whether you should not fully determine upon the course you should pursue.

Mr. Tomlinson—Would it be feasible to let the case stand over to Tuesday, for us then to decide upon some definite course?

The Judge—I merely suggest what I have said, I make no order.

Mr. Tomlinson—We could by Tuesday determine what course we should take.

Mr. E. S. Capron—I am here to represent Mr. Warren in this case. It is his desire to have this case disposed of as soon as possible. At the proper stage of the proceedings, we shall raise an objection as to the right of defendant to take the cause to another Court for trial. We think he can't say anything in the General Sessions at this time, that his right of choice existed only before the committing *Magistrate*. The statute gives him the right to make an election as to where he will be tried, whether he will avail himself of the provision of the Constitution, and submit the question of his guilt or innocence to the Grand Jury, or whether he will waive that right. That statute gives him one right to make an election, and when he has made that election, he has exercised all his rights under that statute. I, however, do not care to go into that question now. The complainant desires to dispose of the question at once, we do not want it put off to September.

The Judge—It is proposed to go over till Tuesday so as to decide as to the measures to be taken.

Mr. Taylor—The Counsel for the prosecution seems to rest upon the supposition that the defendant has decided this case to go on without a jury by election. That is an error; it is true that he did elect to come here, but he thought that he could have a jury trial here.

The Judge—I do not feel willing to go on alone to try this case in detriment to the choice of the defendant. If he has even altered his mind, I would not assume the responsibility of a case of this character and interest, so that if on Tuesday next he should choose to take it before the General Sessions, I should interpose no objection.

Mr. Capron—Will the Court hold that point in abeyance. I very much doubt as to the power of the Court to allow any such change after election.

Adjourned to Tuesday next.

THE TOMBS.

SCALY.

William Shalley, of No. 25 North Moore-street, drank liquor but did not get it anywhere.

BUFFALO BILL.

Catherine Caffrey, of No. 90 Reade-street, drank liquor; bought the first potion at "Buffalo Bill's," in Church-street.

A PARTY AT DON'T KNOW.

James McGuire don't know where his liquor came from; Catherine Jeffers made a like answer; Thomas Grant replied in like manner; John Keefe in the same predicament; John Laverty, also.—His memory is defective.

SIX WEEKS AFTER DATE.

Bridget Dowd was sure she had not tasted liquor, as imputed to her; had not had any for at least six weeks; couldn't have been drunk, as the effects must have worked off by this time.

THINKS HE WAS DRUNK.

James Rehard was drunk, he believes; at least, was a "little over the bay;" got the liquor at the house of a friend in Madison-street.

WHERE WAS IT?

Michael Haley got liquor somewhere in Roosevelt-street; the precise location unknown.

WATERY.

John McAllister drank a little which he bought at No. 378 Water-street.

IN DOUBT.

Julia Hague drank, but when or where she does not know. Susan Ransf replies in the same terms.

BOBBING AROUND.

Mary Bowen got drunk, was "bobbing around" generally, and cannot locate any one resort of the day.

SO SO.

William Cunningham was "so so;" got his liquor in New-Jersey.

CAN'T BE MADE TO SWEAR.

William Kelly won't swear at all, everybody, white or black, kisses the same book, and he does not agree with any such species of immediate amalgamation; get a new book, and then he won't swear on principle.

FRG.

Margaret Webster got liquor on the corner of Cross and Pearl streets.

HEREAFTER.

William Gillman and Robert Clifford not yet prepared to make explanations. Committed for examination.

TOOK A LITTLE.

Samuel Brown drank a little, his first offence; it was only a very little; discharged with a reprimand.

ESSEX MARKET.

QUERY.

Alexander McNeal, Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, drank brandy; don't know where, but he got it at different places.

A VAGRANT.

Wm. O'Brien lives at no place in particular; got his liquor in a good many places—drank brandy and beer.

TWO GLASSES.

Mary Baker drank brandy, (two glasses); got it in a store; don't know what store it was.

BEER.

Henry Senkhen, No. 257 Avenue C, drank beer in Louis Aldinger's, Avenue C; drank two or three glasses and paid for it.

MIXTURE.

Thomas Finnan, drank a glass of beer and a glass of brandy; don't know where he got it; drank in different places.

CHERRY-RIPE.

Mary Miller, No. 313 Cherry-street, drank brandy; got the first she drank at the corner of Cherry and Pelham streets; don't know where she got the balance.

DON'T KNOW.

John Smith, No. 207 Third-street, purchased beer on the corner of Fifth-street and Avenue B, don't know the man's name, did not drink any place else.

GOT DRUNK SOMEWHERE.

Dennis Lohey, No. 37 Jackson-street, drank brandy in Third-avenue, and then drank some beer at a friend's house; don't know where he got drunk after that.

TOOK IT MIXED.

Catharine Mack, Columbia-street, Brooklyn, don't know where she got her liquor, drank brandy and gin mixed. It was in a store.

USES OF A SERVANT GIRL.

Catharine McGuin, No. 150 Elizabeth-street, drank brandy on the corner of Broome and Elizabeth-street, sent a girl out for it, then went to see the Bishop's girls.

ROUND ABOUT.

Patrick Purfey, Second-avenue between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, purchased a glass of brandy on the corner of Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue, also drank at the Kings County Hotel, Williamsburg, at Peck Slip, and at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-second street.

JEFFERSON MARKET.

David Bless, of No. 64 Varick-street, purchased some liquor in [illegible]-street, does not remember the exact place nor any other location.

George Rockbrandt, of New-Prospect, N. J., got pretty well toddled in Jersey City; don't recollect whether or not he drank any in New-York, nor can he remember how he got to the City.

Alexander Ray, of No. 41 Charlton-street, got beer in the same street, and there only that he knows of.

NOT READY.

John Bradley, found in Thirteenth-street; Daniel Martin, in East Seventeenth-street; John and Patrick Cragin, in Twenty-second street; Mary Collins and Maria Maloney, in Hammersley-street; James Donahue and John McFarrell, in Thirty-[illegible] street, and Thomas McNulty, in Fortieth-street, were all too far gone to make intelligible replies at this time, and were committed for examination.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The Revolution in Northern Mexico.

Special Correspondence of the New-Orleans Picayune.

BROWNSVILLE, Monday, July 16, 1855.

Since I last wrote to you, at Corpus Christi, you will have learned of the evacuation of Camargo by the Government troops, who fell back on Reynosa, which they commenced fortifying, with the intention of making a stand there. The citizens of Camargo held a meeting and pronounced against the Government of SANTA ANNA, whom they denounced as a tyrant and traitor. They also nominated General CARVAJAL as the commander of the forces of Tamaulipas. Shortly afterwards VIDAURI marched from Monterey at the head of about 1,300 of the finest cavalry in Mexico. He was joined by JUAN ZUAZA, of Campeche, and his forces gradually swelled on the route to near 2,000 men, with nine pieces of light artillery. At Cerralvo, VIDAURI issued a proclamation denouncing SANTA ANNA and his Cabinet as traitors, and sentencing them to death whenever found. He also prohibits all persons from aiding or assisting the troops of the Government in any manner, under the same penalty. The concluding section of the proclamation states that the severity of these penalties will be mitigated as soon as his opponents show him the example. General WOLL having positively stated that he would hang every one connected with the revolutionary party who might fall into his hands.

On reaching Camargo, VIDAURI united his forces with the men of Tamaulipas, and his first act was to remove CARVAJAL from the command and appoint Gov. GARZA in his place. This caused great dissatisfaction, as CARVAJAL had by his own exertion raised the men from Mier, Guerrero, Camargo, and other points in Tamaulipas, and was the only man in the State who possessed the requisite military knowledge to command them. GARZA is a lawyer, and though brave enough, makes no pretensions to be a soldier, and did not wish for the position. CARVAJAL informed VIDAURI that he had the success of the revolution too much at heart to risk its failure by disputing his order; but that he should await the decision of the people of Tamaulipas, who were the only proper judges in the matter. He therefore retired from the army, but advised his friends to remain until the decision of the people was ascertained. This most of them did, only a few of his immediate adherents leaving with him. Still this has had a bad effect, many leading Mexicans here and elsewhere refusing to join the movement.

The revolutionists have, therefore, no military leader of talent, whatever. JAUREGUI, who was relied on to act in that capacity, having died of fever a few days before VIDAURI left Monterey. ZUAZA, as I stated in a previous letter, is a good guerilla chieftain and Indian fighter, but possesses no military knowledge, while VIDAURI, GARZA, &c., are merely civilians. In the meantime, WOLL is actively engaged in fortifying Reynosa, into which place he has thrown himself with the largest portion of the garrison of Matamoros, say 1,600 men. Yesterday and the day before, bodies of soldiers were seen to leave Matamoros in the direction of Reynosa, and it is estimated that not more than 300 now remain in garrison in the former place. So that if the revolutionists beat WOLL at Reynosa, they will have an easy victory at Matamoros. But there's the rub, as Reynosa is a very strong position and WOLL is fighting for his life, the revolutionists having announced their intention of swinging him from the first tree if they catch him. Col. CASTRO is left in command of the troops at Matamoros, though a *chere amie* of WOLL's, named LUCINDA, is said to be the real commander.

CARVAJAL, NORTON, ROUNDTREE, and several others who were indicted in '51 for filibustering operations on this frontier, were dismissed at the last term of the U. S. District Court on the motion of the District Attorney. They left here on Saturday in the steamer *Ranchero* for Rio Grande City, and accompanying them were a number of parties from your city, who have probably gone up to look on and perhaps take a part if invited. Among others was Lieut. DUNCAN, formerly of the U. S. Army, said to be a fine military officer, who intends to offer his services to the revolutionists, who will doubtless gladly receive them.

It is reported here that some eighteen or twenty men have deserted from Ringgold Barracks and joined VIDAURI. They all belonged to the artillery, and by their aid Lieut. DUNCAN will be enabled to organize a respectable corps of artillerists. Exciting news from Reynosa is hourly expected, and many well informed Mexicans do not hesitate to say that WOLL's position is decidedly the best, the revolutionists having no leader, although superior in numbers. C. C.

P. S.—Since writing the above, intelligence has been received here which appears to be authentic, that the revolutionists have fallen back towards Monterey, in hot haste, in consequence of news from that city of the advance of a large body of Government troops from San Luis Potosi. It is said that three hundred cavalry have been left at Camargo to watch WOLL, and report his movements, and that the latter was preparing to leave Reynosa and retake Camargo. The steamer will be down in a day or two, when I shall learn the truth of the matter, but the report appears to be generally believed here.

A schooner arrived off the mouth of the river from Vera Cruz last evening, and among the passengers was a Mexican officer, who reports that a reinforcement of fifteen hundred men was to leave Vera Cruz in a few days for this frontier, to which the knowing ones add, if SANTA ANNA has them to spare. Money has been received in considerable amounts, but so far not a man has arrived. News of the continued success of ALVAREZ and his officers have been received here, but of course you have later news from the interior than we can possibly have.

BROWNSVILLE, Saturday, July 21, 1855.

The steamer *Ranchero* came down the river last evening, bringing intelligence confirming the account of the departure of VIDAURI from Camargo and his retreat to Monterey. [illegible] from San Luis Potosi [illegible] no better foundation than the return of Col. CRUZ to Saltillo at the head of about 150 men. VIDAURI reached Monterey on the [illegible] and found [illegible] had already assembled a force of [illegible] men to oppose the expected Government troops. [illegible] his own command, [illegible] men, and it was his intention to march at once against Saltillo, after recovering which it was his intention, as those best informed say, to detach a portion of his force to reinforce GARZA, and with the rest to march on San Luis Potosi, which is stated to be on the eve of pronouncing against SANTA ANNA. CRUZ will be caught between two fires, VIDAURI advancing against him on one side, and about two or three hundred [illegible] from the other. He will probably be taken.

GARZA was still at Camargo at the head of some seven or eight hundred men, principally cavalry, [illegible] the advance of WOLL from Reynosa at all hazards, [illegible] Reynosa and MARTIN [illegible], with six hundred more of the revolutionists, was hourly expected from [illegible]. The garrison of Matamoros is reduced to less than two hundred men, and it is thought [illegible] WOLL will abandon Reynosa and fall back on Matamoros, [illegible] and driving out Donna LUCINDA and her troops.

CARVAJAL has retired to his rancho on this side of the river, where he awaits the result of the action of the people of Tamaulipas. [illegible]

A brutal outrage was committed in Matamoros a few days since, which shows that the Mexicans are but semi-civilized as yet. A woman named HERNANDEZ, who resides in this city, wanted to visit her relations living in Matamoros. [illegible] Senora HERNANDEZ was arrested by BARBARENA [illegible] and thrown into prison. [illegible] she was taken out and conducted to the plaza, where, in presence of her afflicted relatives and a large crowd of people, her head was shaved by the common executioner. She was then placed on a mule and carried to the mouth of the river, to be embarked for Vera Cruz, without being allowed to [illegible]. These facts are undoubted, [illegible] General CASTRO [illegible] a publication issued by the [illegible] on this subject.

I shall keep this letter open until the [illegible] and give you such other items of news as I may pick up in the interim.

July 22—Gen. WOLL [illegible] having abandoned Reynosa [illegible]

[illegible]

July 24.—It is now well ascertained that GARZA, CARVAJAL, [illegible]

[illegible]

During WOLL's march from Reynosa [illegible]

[illegible] C. C.

Tragedy at a Beer-House—The Keeper Killed.

From the Newark Advertiser, Aug. 7.

A portion of our city was thrown into some excitement by a brutal murder which was committed between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, in the lager bier saloon known as Putnam Hall—in the fourth story of the building No. 144 Market-street, opposite Library Hall—kept by a German named CONRAD BAUER. *A dance, such as is held there* once a week, took place last night, and a party of rowdies who had been dissipating through the evening, attempted to enter, when Mr. BAUER demanded a shilling each for admission, which they refused to pay. Determined to enter without paying, an altercation ensued, in which one of the assailants, who is supposed to be JOHN McKINNEY, brandished a knife, asserting that he would enter or kill the keeper.

BAUER was then struck, and subsequently fatally stabbed in the right side just back of the hip, the wound being several inches broad and deep, probably severing some of the arteries. The blood immediately flowed profusely, and his wife, who was a witness of the horrid scene, assisted him to a seat, and Dr. A. N. DOUGHERTY was speedily summoned, but he was already beyond the reach of medical skill, and expired in a few minutes. The assailants walked off unmolested; but the aid of some watchmen being obtained, they were finally pursued, and two of them, known about town as "Beefy Tompkins" and "Cheney Kinsey," were arrested and committed to prison. The person who struck the fatal blow, however, there is reason to believe, is yet at large, but efficient officers are in pursuit, with a good prospect of bringing him to justice. Indeed, it would be strange that with all our expensive police system, and a place of such activity and danger of disturbance, that any one of the persons engaged in the transaction should have been allowed to escape.

WHAT A LIFE!—A wretched specimen of humanity was taken to the Second District Station-house, Thursday evening, whose history, if written, would furnish a volume. She gave her name as MARY ANN SHERWOOD. Upwards of twenty years since she left this city with [illegible] EDWARDS, in what capacity may be easily guessed. She was then a fair young girl of 16, but already hardened in vice. She has returned to the city, and has been committed for vagrancy. Even now she gives evidence of talent that might have made her an ornament of any circle, but alas! her life has been worse than wasted, and she now begins to reap the fruits of her first false steps.—[*Albany Register.*

A MAN AND TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—An awful catastrophe occurred at Rouse's Point on Saturday evening, the 28th ult., between 8 and 9 o'clock, involving the death of three persons. It seems that a Mrs. MARY KENNEDY had procured a barrel of whiskey from this city, which by some means caught fire, and the flames spread so suddenly that two of the children of Mrs. KENNALLY, and a man by the name of PATRICK McGRATH, were burned to death. Mrs. KENNALLY herself was also severely burnt, and was not, at last accounts, expected to live.—*Montreal Pilot.*

WILSON TO BE EXECUTED.—The Governor and Council have denied the petition for the commutation of the punishment of JOHN WILSON, the State Prison convict who murdered a fellow convict, and have assigned Friday, the 5th day of October next, as the day for his execution, which will take place in the Suffolk County Jail-yard.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

A gentleman having occasion to call on Mr. JOSEPH GULLAN, found him at home in his writing chamber. He remarked the great heat of the apartment, and said it was "as hot as an oven." "So it ought to be," replied Mr. G., "for it is here I make my bread."

SLAVERY AND THE CHURCH.

[illegible] of the Church to Slavery, and the [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The relation of the Church to Slavery, as it exists in some of these United States, and how it should be treated by the Church, constitute the most momentous question presented to the Christian people of this country since the Revolution. I have reached settled conclusions, which are clear and satisfactory to my own mind. And considering that I have enjoyed very favorable opportunities of long-continued observation and study of the question, and of the controversy which has arisen out of it, I feel free to make my conclusions public, with a view of contributing, if it may, somewhat to the solution of the problem, viz.: *How should the Church of God treat the institution of Slavery as it is found to exist in these United States?*

In answering this question, we must be guided by the New Testament, so far as it throws light upon it; then by the *history* of the question, in the treatment of it by the Church, from the times of the Apostles through succeeding centuries; and, finally, by its nature and conditions as at present existing. Reading the New Testament as a record of facts concerning Slavery at the time the record was made, any impartial mind would admit, it seems to us, without doubt, the existence of the relation of Master and Slave in the State at the time, and that some of the parties to this relation belonged to the Church, and occasionally both of them belonged, *i. e.*, both Master and Slave.

These conclusions from occasional passages in the New Testament, are further and clearly [illegible] by contemporaneous profane history, and by the history of the Church and the State for centuries after. We should do violence to all rules of investigation, as well as to common sense, to reject this concurrent historical testimony to the existence of Slavery in the State, and its connection with the Church by the admission of masters and slaves into her communion, upon their conversion and profession of faith. Guided, then, by the record of the New Testament, sustained by contemporaneous profane history, and by subsequent profane and ecclesiastical history, we reach the conclusion that the relation of master and slave was tolerated in the Church during the times of the Apostles, and during several centuries following. Of course the mere existence of this relation was no bar to Church communion.

The inquiry now immediately arises, *how did the Church recognize the existence of Slavery within her communion?* Guided by the history referred to above, and further aided by the nature of the case, we answer,

First—There is not a single passage in the New Testament, nor a single act in the records of the early church, expressive of approbation of Slavery, nor is there any direct or professed condemnation of it. But the Church found it existing, as a fact in the State, and in her progress among the people; the masters and the slaves were sometimes converted and came into the bosom of the Church, *and thus subjected themselves to her teaching and discipline.*

She did not address herself to the parties, [illegible] directly the relation of master and slave, but she instilled into their minds the fundamental doctrines of natural equality, and common brotherhood among men; and of their common participation in the redemption by our common Lord Jesus Christ; confidently anticipating that these instructions, supported by wholesome Christian experience, and [illegible] discipline, would work out a practical equality and liberty among men. She had to wait, and wait for centuries, but she realized her anticipations at last.

Secondly—The Church not only did not express her approbation of Slavery, but she indicated her disapprobation, whenever she found occasion to intimate her judgment at all. We find this indirect disapprobation in several passages of the New Testament; and it is observable in various acts of the Church from the times of the Apostles, downwards through several centuries, which acts are invariably connected with the discipline of the Church touching the duties of masters and slaves, as such. In this conduct of the Church we find she admits the existence of Slavery without justifying or defending it; and [illegible] the right to require of the parties the proper observance of the duties which arise out of the relations between themselves and between them and the Church. And in this requisition she saw clearly that the ultimate result would be the abolition of Slavery, and she indicated her expectation by her frequent indirect disapprobation of it.

Thirdly—Without assuming to determine the question, whether the relation of master and slave ought ever to have existed, the Church found Slavery incorporated with society, and, as we have said, she laid down principles which, when carried into practice, in the course of experience among the masses composing the State, would necessarily work its abolition. In accomplishing this great result, the operation of these general principles would show the master that he had no natural or divine right to hold a human being in bondage; but that his right, whatever it might be, was acquired, and founded only in conventional circumstances which gave him a vast superiority over the persons he held in bondage. And while the fundamental principles of the Gospel, such in particular as the natural equality of men, and their common and equal relation to the redemption by Jesus Christ, wrought as above described on the minds of the governing class, the masters, they would not only enlighten the slave as to his natural rights, *but qualify him gradually for the enjoyment of them.* And it is to be noted particularly that this qualification of the enslaved for the enjoyment of freedom is as legitimate and essential a condition of the abolition of Slavery, as is the conviction of the governing class that they have no natural or divine right to hold their fellow men in bondage. The enslaved must be reasonably prepared for freedom, and the masters must be [illegible] to grant it to them when prepared. How did the Church proceed to accomplish these two essential conditions of the abolition of Slavery? *We answer*—

Fourthly—She held the conduct of the master and slave, *in view of the relations between the parties*, and their common relations to the Church, to be a proper subject of discipline; *and hence she prescribed duties* to each, and [illegible] obedience, and thus prepared both parties to accept the emancipation which the general principles of the Gospel carried into general experience, would necessarily work out. In prescribing the duties and administering the discipline, the Church necessarily had to recur to the fundamental principles, and to have respect to the conditions of the parties; and thus she advanced the application of the general principles of the Gospel, as the condition and circumstances of the masters and the slaves allowed, until emancipation was attained.

I believe I have given above the true statement of the conditions and the course of Slavery in the Christian Church, commencing with the Apostles and extending to the extinction of Slavery proper in Europe, centuries afterwards. I have not given from the New Testament, nor from history, the passages which support the general parts of the statement, because I assume that they are well known to the readers for whom this statement is particularly made. I have drawn it up with a view to see whether it will not afford a solution of the Slavery question, as it exists at present in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Let us see, then, in what respects the question in the Methodist Episcopal Church is similar in its conditions to the question in the Church in the first and succeeding centuries, and thus judge whether we should treat it now as it was treated then.

1. When the Apostolic Churches arose they found Slavery existing in the State; so, also, when the Methodist Episcopal Church sprang up in the midst of the people, she found Slavery existing in the State.

2. In the progress of the Apostolic Churches, masters and slaves were converted and came into her bosom. In like manner, masters and slaves were converted and came into the bosom of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

3. That neither the Apostolic churches nor the Methodist Episcopal Church, made the mere relation of master and slave a bar to church membership.

4. In coming into the communion of the Apostolic churches, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the records of both show that these churches claimed and exercised the right to enforce upon masters and slaves, as such, their duties respectively, considered as between themselves and between them and the church.

5. In the discipline to which the masters and slaves were subjected by these churches, it was clearly manifested that they disapproved of Slavery as a condition of society and of the individual, and sought its extinction.

Here our comparison of the early Christian churches and the Methodist Episcopal Church, in reference to the Slavery question, ceases; and it remains to inquire, What more can the Methodist Episcopal Church do towards accomplishing the extirpation of Slavery? We answer:

First—Instead of separating all slaveholders from the church, let her retain her authority over them, and enforce the duties which grow out of the relation of the Christian master to his dependent slave, and out of the relations of both to the church. The maintenance of the relation between the slaveholder and the church upon these conditions, and with these ends in view, will not give sanction to Slavery; but will afford an opportunity to the church to exercise her influence and authority in preparing the minds and the hearts of the masters to grant freedom to their slaves, and in preparing the slaves, by improving their mental and moral condition, to receive and enjoy freedom. And it is to be noted, that separating slaveholders from the church does not work the emancipation of their slaves, nor improve their condition; but positively the reverse. A very grave question, therefore, arises here, viz.: Is the church at liberty to do an act which will remove the master and the slave alike from under her influence and control, since there is not, as we have shown in the history of the question, in the simple fact of the relation of master and slave, a necessary bar to church communion? Would the church, then, discharge her duty, in view of this grave question, by renouncing her authority over the slaveholder, or compelling the slaveholder to throw off her authority, or to grant emancipation to the slaves before they were prepared for liberty? We think not. She is charged with a commission in respect to the Slavery question, and she must execute it wisely and patiently, yet surely. This brings us to consider,

Secondly—How shall she execute this commission? We have already indicated the answer, viz.: *She must enforce on Christian masters the duties which grow out of the relation of the masters to the slaves, as required by the Christian religion.* This policy will not only gradually work the extinction of Slavery, but it is the only practicable manner by which this can be peaceably done; *as it is the only one by which the parties can be mutually prepared for the result.* If the masters were deprived of their slaves without their consent, either as individuals or as a State, it would be by violence which implies civil war; if the slaves were emancipated without a preparation for freedom, they would become a prey to the designing, or to civil strife among themselves. A preparatory process is, therefore, absolutely necessary to the abolition of Slavery; *and this preparatory process must be accomplished, in its moral and religious aspects, by the Church.*

What the details of her discipline should be we may not now express exactly; but to indicate its bearing and its effects, we will name several measures, which the Church should enforce instantly.

1. She should recognize marriage among slaves, or where a slave is a party, as existing by the laws of God, and indissoluble by any act of man or of the State contrary to the ordinances of God in relation thereto. Upon this she should found her discipline in the case, and hold every member of the Church responsible under suitable penalties, who should willingly and without absolute compulsion by the State, do any act, or cause or allow any act to be done knowingly or willingly, by which the husband and wife should be separated; or who should unreasonably, under the conditions of the case, restrain or embarrass the lawful enjoyment and duties of husband and wife where one or both were in bondage.

2. In like manner the Church should recognize the relation of parents and children, and should subject to discipline any member of the Church who should willingly and without absolute compulsion by the State, do any act, or cause or allow any act to be done knowingly or willingly, by which infant children should be separated from their parent or parents.

3. Although the State discharges the master from the duty *of instructing his dependent slave* in the principles and duties of the *Christian religion, the Church cannot discharge him*; and as his relation as master puts him, to a very great extent, into the *place of parent to his dependent slaves*, the Church should require the master to instruct his slaves, or cause them to be instructed in religion, in as perfect a manner, and to as great an extent as is practicable under the conditions of the case. For a neglect of this duty the Church has a right to prescribe and execute suitable penalties.

4. As the authority of the master takes away, to a very great extent, the voluntary action of the slave in providing for his own wants, and those of his children, the Church is competent to require whether the master makes reasonable provision for the wants of his slaves who are dependent on him, and to prescribe suitable penalties for neglect in this respect.

5. In case of any sale or purchase of a slave by a member of the Church, the transaction should be inquired into by the authorities of the Church; and if it shall be found not to have been to the advantage of the slave, or that his condition has been made worse, it should be held to be a proper subject of discipline and treated accordingly.

I have indicated five particulars which should enter into the discipline of the Church with regard to Slavery within her bosom. The justice of the views and of the discipline which I have given above, I believe, would be admitted as cordially among us in the South, as it ought to be admitted in the North. The remaining question is, *what would be the effect of the application of such discipline upon the question of Slavery in the Church?*

1. So far as these views and this discipline were accepted and applied—and this would be to the extent of their adoption—they would limit the authority of the master over the slave, and thus commence at once to set aside his almost absolute power as granted by the State, and this would be done under the sanction of religion, whose rightful authority would gradually yet surely prevail over the Constitutional authority of the State.

2. By this discipline, forbidding the separation of husband and wife, and of infants and parents, the internal slave-trade would be broken up to the extent of the application of the views and discipline above; and should this policy become general in the churches, as it probably would, it would soon become the policy of the State, and thus the internal slave-trade would cease.

3. Without the internal slave-trade, Slavery could not exist in several States more than a generation or two, and would gradually become extinct in all the States.

4. The recognition of the relations between slaves—of husband and wife, and parents and children—under the sanction of Religion and the Church, would instantly qualify the feelings and the conduct of Christian masters towards their slaves, and dispose them to more elevated and just treatment of them.

5. This recognition of these endearing relations would inspire the slaves themselves with self-respect, and put them on a course of moral preparation for liberty.

6. Their religious instruction and good condition would still further prepare them for freedom.

Thus we see the proper relation and duties of the Church in reference to this fearful question of Slavery. She is not only to have respect to the ultimate extinction of Slavery in these United States, but she is to use her divine authority to prepare the master and the slave for this great event, so that it may be to the permanent advantage of both. And we are persuaded that the churches of this country are appointed by God to take a larger part in the measures which shall lead to the peaceful abolition of Slavery.

In what way the churches should act is pointed out above. But as there is no common authority to the churches in the United States, each must act for itself, and by its example suggest action to the others. If the Methodist Episcopal Church shall judge that the conditions of the Slavery question in her communion call for further action, we respectfully commend what is written above to her candid consideration.

J. P. DURBIN.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Good Time Coming—Come.

We took a stroll around the markets yesterday, to look at the heaps on heaps of eatables reported to be so cheap—and sure enough they were cheap. Potatoes, large, nice and fair, "at your own price." We are told that a number of loads from Long Island were seen going homeward, for want of a buyer at any price. Let Paddy and Mickey and Morris improve the time *now*, for we hear distant groanings of the "rot" approaching. Peaches at five and six shilling a basket, stand in long files, or in solid platoons, waiting all day for a signal to be marched off. But they are *rare-ripes*, fallen from their *high* estate too soon, just as we learn that one-fourth or more of this crop has already fallen. Those who had dreamed of peaches, large and luscious, five for a penny, must lower their expectations by one-half, if reports from New-Jersey be true.

Tomatoes are upon us like an avalanche; those who paid four to eight dollars a basket not long since, can supply themselves with a better quality, at five to six shillings a *bushel* now.

Apples are scarce—sixteen to twenty shillings a barrel; but who cares? They are *sour gr*—apples, not fit to eat, and no mistake.

A Plea for Horses.

We have a word to offer to our farming friends who employ horses as their chief draught animals. The horse of all animals is one of the most sensitive to sudden changes of temperature, and to impure air or want of cleanliness. We speak from observation, when we say that not half the stables in the country are, at this season, kept in a fit condition to be occupied by horses, even while put in but an hour for the noon feeding.

The droppings of horses, both liquid and solid, are among the most quickly fermenting, easily decomposed manures. In warm weather the work of decay commences immediately, and in a very few days one-half or more of the weight goes off in a gaseous form. This keeps the air constantly loaded with noxious, unhealthy matters, which are just as deleterious to the health and vigor of horses as to those of man. During the busy season of harvest and seeding, cleaning stables is scarcely ever attended to regularly. The animals generally occupy them a short time in the morning, at noon, and perhaps in the evening for graining, but the stables lie untouched for days or weeks,—we have seen them lie thus for months. The horse is tied up for an hour's feeding and rest in the heat of the day, but instead of standing in a cool, sweet, well-ventilated stable, ten chances to one, he stands sweating and panting, with scarcely a breath of air which is not literally loaded with the fumes of his own decaying excrements, and he goes forth tired and debilitated instead of refreshed, to undergo the severe toils of drawing the plow during the sultry hours of the afternoon.

The remedy for this is very simple. If the stalls *do not have a free circulation of air, let a board or two be knocked off in front, or on the sides at the head of the stalls; they can be easily replaced* when cold weather comes on. Let some such plan be adopted, and in every case let the stables be made as cool and airy as possible.

Let all excrements, however small in quantity, be removed at least once a day, and by all means keep the floor well sprinkled with some deodorizing material. A weak solution of sulphuric or muriatic acid is excellent for this purpose; but these are often inconvenient and troublesome, even if readily obtained. Plaster of Paris (Gypsum or sulphate of lime) is very good; common salt is also good. Each of these substances increases the value of the manure more than its cost. Dry swamp and muck are also very valuable for the same purpose.

We have frequently known lime and ashes recommended for this, but they rapidly decompose the manure, and greatly diminish its value for applying to crops, and they should never be used unless with muck, or with long manure which is to be immediately covered in the soil. These may seem trifling considerations, but they are really of great importance.

As before stated, horses take cold very easily. On this account they should never be turned from a warm stall, where they have perspired for an hour, directly into a wet, damp pasture. A horse should never be compelled to lie down over night in a wet, unsheltered pasture. Let them always have a dry plot, or, what is better, a shed or stable to retire to when they have completed their evening grazing, especially if there be heavy dews, fogs or rain. A horse will never lie in an open field when a sheltered spot is accessible. Every one must have observed that they always seek the driest spot to be found, and generally lie near a fence, shed or tree.

Governor Reeder at Home—The President's Offer of a Mission to China.

EASTON, Pa., Sunday Aug. 5, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The many citizens of Easton, who daily read the TIMES, have been well pleased at the able and fearless course which, for the last week, it has taken for itself on the subject of Governor REEDER's removal.

It was to be expected that we here should take a very great interest in anything which so nearly concerns the fortunes of our beloved and now distinguished townsman.

Governor REEDER has for the last twenty years been regarded by this whole community as one of her worthiest sons, irreproachable, incorruptible, eloquent and learned.

In the enjoyment of a lucrative practice; arrived at an age when, content with professional gains, he might reasonably expect some decided political mark of his Democratic friends' preference; popular and beloved,—it is to be wondered at as much as regretted, that he was ever persuaded to connect himself with the destinies of unfortunate Kansas.

'Tis a historical fact, which must be kept before the people, that only upon long reflection and conference with his friends, and upon the earnest solicitation of the President, was he induced to accept the office.

The rest is known—and each morning breeze now wafts to every point of the globe, that because he fearlessly, honestly, nobly did his duty, and refused to be made an easy tool by the fanatical propagandists of Slavery, he is branded as an Abolitionist, and lastly by the Administration charged with illegal land speculations.

To those who know the man, 'tis unnecessary to refute such silly and unfounded libels.

But can any one believe that the President was guided by any such motives, when they learn that after he was in possession of all the facts concerning those half-breed contracts, he proposed to Governor REEDER the Commissionership to China, if he would resign, which being promptly declined, even a higher and more desirable office was mentioned.

We speak from authority, when we say that after two days' consideration and counsel with his friends, he offered to accept this latter proposition under an agreement that the President, through his Secretary of State, should address him, the Governor, a letter on the subject of the Kansas difficulties, which the Governor would answer, and the correspondence should be published.

On these terms he would resign and accept the proffered place, which, if necessary, we will mention; but the President declined, and all further negotiation was suspended.

And now at this late day, the charges of land speculations are re-opened! The Governor was honest and competent for the China mission, and even a higher one, but unfit to rule the angry waves of Kansas!

To the honor of Secretary DAVIS and STRINGFELLOW, 'tis said they do not offer any such absurd pretext, but boldly and unequivocally admit that Governor REEDER "is a clog to our legislation," and cannot be "managed."

These and like *facts* must be kept before the people, lest by the industrious enemies of law and freedom, this last and crowning act of infamy of our imbecile Administration, be ascribed to motives which never entered into the grave consideration of the subject. E.

The Case of Williamson and Judge Kane—The Writ of Habeas Corpus.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The recent action of Judge KANE in the WILLIAMSON case may be regarded surprising, from the fact that there was an evident intention on the part of that functionary to do apparent injustice by an invasion of the law. Had he really supposed that his decision was in accordance with wholesome truth and justice, he would not have sought to construe the act of WILLIAMSON into highway robbery, and his answer to the writ, perjury.

But our own act of *habeas corpus* is certainly defective, inasmuch as it gives to a dishonest and corrupt Judge the power or discretion to act just as KANE did, from the fact, that in making a return to the writ, a man must answer plainly and unequivocally whether or not the party charged to be, is in his custody or under his power or restraint. If he answer that he *is not*, there is an end of the matter; but a corrupt and dishonest judge would say, "It is adjudged that *he is*, and you must produce the party or you are in contempt." A case of a similar nature occurred in this State, before a judge in Albany, and our Legislature was obliged to interfere before the man imprisoned for an alleged contempt, (which really did not exist,) could be restored to his liberty. I regret exceedingly that these matters should occur. I could mention another who had heard a case which was to be argued before him, prior to its being given to the Court, and had undoubtedly by imbibed prejudices in favor of the side on which a sneaking politician was engaged as counsel, and the same judge *accidentally* gave in his *decision* parts of the conversation which he heard, but which was not by the remotest word referred to in any part of the papers.

If there is anything that should be free from all taint of prejudice and corruption, it is the channel through which we are to receive our justice. The man who deprives us of that, is worse than the thief, because there is not the remotest palliation he can offer for his crime, and yet there is no penalty but deprivation of office; and as our community is constituted, it will excuse or defend injustice and lawbreaking in an official, because of his political associations, while it would abhor the thief—not because he has done wrong, but perhaps because he can't show any political influence. W.

Castle Garden Indignation Meeting—Letter from Captain Rynders.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your report of the meeting held in the Battery last evening, it is stated that I "contended that the Commissioners of Emigration robbed the emigrant more than the runners did, only the former robbed them fully by law, in order to prevent the runners from half robbing them without law." This statement is entirely erroneous with *reference to the Commissioners*, as I made no such remarks about them. I am not aware that the Commissioners of Emigration are in any way interested in the emigrant forwarding business, and whatever I might have said about other parties having the exclusive privilege of defrauding the emigrant, I cast no imputation upon the integrity of the Commissioners, for I know nothing against them in their official capacity; when I do it will be time enough to assail them. I am opposed to making an emigrant depôt of Castle Garden, and opposed to any legislative act which grants a monopoly of the emigrant forwarding business to any set of men, or to any particular [illegible], believing the emigrant will be best protected by an open, fair competition among the emigrant forwarders, and so expressed myself last evening.

By publishing this you will correct an error of your reporter, and oblige yours, &c.

ISAIAH RYNDERS.

POLITICS AT THE SOUTH.

Recognition of the Real Sentiment at the North.

From the New-Orleans Bulletin.

We have frequently of late taken occasion to notice the tone of public sentiment at the North, which, within the past few months, has become so unmistakably adverse to the South. We are well aware that a large portion of our Southern people are loth to believe that this inimicable feeling is in any respect general, or of that intensity which it is represented to be. Never were people more deluded; it is not the exclusive class of bigots and fanatics that for years have been fanning the flames of disunion and revolution, and who have been striving by every wicked means and device to provoke, not merely sectional hostility, but even to rouse the slaves themselves to resistance; it is not this body of reckless fiends who alone are employed in feeding the embers of discord, and provoking an open sectional division, which must ultimately end in disunion. *It is the staid, sober-minded conservative portion of the North, who have deliberately assumed a fixed, immutable stand, upon which they have placed themselves with the firm resolve to obtain redress for alleged grievances*, which they declare they will not endure any longer.

We might cite the speeches of some of the most prominent Northern politicians—Whigs and Democrats irrespectively—to show that this feeling is not obscured and hidden in ambiguous phrases and equivocal terms of speech, but expressed in bold, emphatic, defiant and unmistakable language. These feelings of hostility have been engendered by the act of the last Congress, passing the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and in effect repealing the Compromise bill of 1820. It is the crowning act, they tell us, of Southern arrogance and usurpation—an unpardonable piece of treachery, a foul stain upon Southern honor, an insult to the Union men of the North; and as treacherous to the cause of Union as anything meditated by the most rabid of the rabid Abolitionists of the North. This is strong language, and yet it is used by those who have steadfastly and earnestly opposed the nefarious schemes of Abolitionists and Free-Soilers, and have been heretofore the zealous and devoted friends of the South.

Colonel Orr upon Southern Issues and the Know-Nothings.

At a recent complimentary dinner given by some of his constituents, Col. ORR, Member of Congress from South Carolina, made a long speech on the political topics of the day. Passing in review the condition of the country under PIERCE's administration, he assured his constituents that the country enjoyed a repose and the South a security upon the Slavery question, so far as statutory legislation was concerned, greater than she had enjoyed since 1787. Her institution of Slavery was excluded from all territory acquired by the United States north of 36° 30' by the Wilmot Proviso, which was practically in force in all territory north of that line until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. *That bill removed all restrictions, opened the Territories to the South and her slaves, and left the people thereof free to adopt or reject the institution of Slavery.* There had been objections raised to the Administration of President PIERCE, and to some of his appointments to office, yet, out of 100,000 officers to be appointed by the President, it was utterly impossible to please every one, nor was it to be expected that he should attain perfection; perfection was not the lot of man, and gentlemen should remember, that to err is human, to forgive is divine.

Col. ORR then reviewed the Kansas-Nebraska bill, showed the great unanimity with which it was sustained by Southern Representatives; but six of the entire delegation of the South in Congress voted against it, and four of those six members are now candidates for reelection to Congress upon the Know-Nothing ticket. He regarded this bill a good one for the South, so much so, that almost every representative from the North who supported it has been laid upon the shelf, and an Abolitionist returned in their stead. Even Pennsylvania had prostrated every one of her eleven Representatives who had voted for the bill, but three, under the lead of WILMOT, *et id omne genus*. Thus have the friends of the South at the North been ejected from power by the fusion of sore-headed Democrats, Whigs, Abolitionists, and Free-Soilers, into the Know-Nothing party.

Southern Reliance on the President and Senate—Letter from Senator Evans of S. C.

The recent elections in the free States have been unfavorable to the Democratic party, and of course to the due observance of the rights of the South. We have, however, to know that we have at this time, an *effectual check to the fanaticism of the popular branch of Congress, in the Senate, and in the President.* No successful attempt can be made to repeal the Fugitive Slave Law, or to restore the Missouri Compromise, as it is called, during the next Congress; what may come after that it is impossible to foresee. But I am of a hopeful temper, and have some confidence in the belief that what is so obviously right will prevail, and that after a few years the people will (as many of the Northern Democrats believe,) return to their sober senses again. If they do not, and the aggressions on rights still continue, we must meet it, not by Compromises, but with the spirit of freemen determined to maintain their equal rights in the Confederacy whilst we are members of it.

Most respectfully, your obedient serv't,

JOSIAH J. EVANS.

General Quitman's Views on Slavery, Cuba, and Annexation in General.

MONMOUTH, Thursday, July 19, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I was prevented by some pressing cares from replying promptly to your letter of the 27th ult., and I now have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt also of that of the 15th inst. I feel grateful to you and my friends in the East, for their kind consideration, and without troubling you with the detail of my own reflections upon the subject of this unexpected proposal, I will frankly and freely state the conclusions to which I have arrived.

As to my own personal inclinations, I am not *solicitous* of a nomination for Congress, and at any time when the danger to Southern rights and institutions was less imminent, I would decline it; but I feel that when the enemies of our domestic institutions are marshaling their forces for a deadly assault upon us, no Southern man has a right to decline any post of duty which the public voice may assign him. If, therefore, the Convention assembled to nominate a candidate for Congress in this District shall see fit to select me, such as I am, with the opinions and positions which I hold, and upon which I have ever boldly acted, I would accept the nomination, and, if elected, endeavor to represent the people of this District faithfully, truly and fearlessly.

My political opinions and positions are so well known that I need not refer to them. To avoid misconception on some points, however, I will remark that they remain unchanged as when you and I acted together in 1850. A State Rights Democrat of the strictest school, I have no political connection or affinity with any other party. More devoted to principles than party, I would support no measures, emanating from any source that conflicted with these cherished principles.

I believe that the institution of negro slavery is not only right and proper, but the natural and normal condition of the superior and inferior races, when in contact. That as the chief element of our country's prosperity, it constitutes a great interest, which is *entitled, like other great interests, to the fostering care and protection of the Federal Government, within the sphere of its powers.* That legislation or action directly or indirectly hostile to this interest, is at *war with our compact of Union*, and should be resisted by the State and the people affected by it at *all hazards*. That the preservation of the institution of Slavery in Cuba, which can only be effected *by her independence*, and separation from the malign influence of European Governments, is essential to the *safety of our own system.*

That our Government ought not to thwart, but *rather encourage* by all proper means, the diffusion of American Republican institutions on this continent. That it is consistent with the designs of Providence, and our right and duty, not to restrain but to encourage the Caucasian white race to carry humanity, civilization and progress to the rich and fertile countries South of us, which now, in the occupation of inferior and mixed races, lie undeveloped and useless, furnishing only a theatre of operations for British intrigue to annoy us. That the policy of our Government in regard to these [illegible] questions has been too much influenced by the prevalent spirit of hostility to Negro Slavery, and the Government not to [illegible]. Thus upon all matters connected with our peculiar domestic institutions the South must look to herself. That no national party organization will fully protect her. That while honestly differing on other subjects, the patriot should seek to keep our people united on this, and that therefore it is highly impolitic and injurious in our party contests about lesser [illegible], to indulge in violent denunciations of those who differ from us politically. I should, therefore, in a canvass, principally discuss these momentous issues, and, while freely criticising erroneous or false doctrines, endeavor to calm, not to excite, high party feeling on other subjects less vital and important.

If left free to urge these views in connection with the great and permanent principle of Democracy, I should not feel at liberty to decline the nomination if it should be tendered to me.

While this letter is private, in answer to your suggestions, you are at liberty to make such use of it as you think proper.

I remain very respectfully,
Your friend and obedient servant,
J. A. QUITMAN.

To Hon. WM. A. STONE, Monticello.

North and South—A Virginian Notion of Political Economy.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 31.

Virginians will become satisfied with the past policy and present prospects of our State, when they examine the singular phenomena presented by the agricultural interests of the North. The farming population is diminishing in numbers, agricultural products decreasing, and the lands becoming exhausted and poor, whilst the aggregate population is increasing. The wealth of the North is diminishing positively by the exhaustion of her lands and relatively by the increase of her numbers. It is true, there is a vast annual increase of her capital in houses and stocks; but the stocks will not long yield dividends, nor the houses have tenants, if agriculture continue to decline. A change in the course of trade, by diverting her capital, employed in commerce and manufactures, to other sections, where it might be wielded to greater advantage, would at once impoverish her.

We would like to see commerce and manufactures more flourishing in Virginia, but would not have our citizens dependent chiefly on such pursuits. As handmaidens to agriculture, as diversifying pursuits, encouraging industry and intelligence, and rendering us less dependent, we should welcome them. We would like to make our own clothes, but *do not wish the State to rely for a living on making clothes for other people.* We would be pleased to see the trade of Virginia carried on chiefly by Virginians in our own vessels, but we do not wish to become *the common carriers and trafficers for mankind.* Our agriculture is rapidly improving, and in our system of improvements there are at work that will stimulate the growth of commerce and manufactures quite as fast as prudence or policy would dictate.

Farming, conducted by negroes, gives constant and arduous employment to their masters, the land owners. It is, for this reason, preferable to serfdom, or to a free tenantry system, for the land owners, in the latter instance, become idlers. In the North the immense amount of capital invested in houses and stocks, begets a class of idle, unemployed people about their cities, whose extravagance operates very deleteriously on society. With a little more variety of pursuits there would be few idlers in Virginia. *We have seen no idle class at the North.* Our richest men are our most industrious men; for the care of several farms and hundreds of negroes leaves them no idle time. The NEW-YORK TIMES neither understands our social system in theory or in practice. We are not surprised at this. But we do wonder how it could escape his observation, that the daily tendency of his own system was to generate an idle, luxurious class. We but repel assault, as the charge of idleness came from the TIMES. Northern people would do well to study the theory and actual working of Southern institutions, rather than make absurd charges which rebound upon themselves.

Apprehensions of a Northern Union.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

The politics of the West and North are evidently shaping themselves with a view to the Presidential election next year. The most active and best organized efforts thus far appear to be made by the Northern sectionalists, who act with concert all over the Free States, and work with a distinct object, and with a candidate all but designated for them and by them. The opposing parties, who embrace, under any names, whatever is conservative in opinion in the Free States, with regard to the rights of the Slave States, *do not appear to have the same concert* or to be moved with any unity of purpose. But the elements of agitation are all violently at work, and the boldness and concentration with which a Northern sectional party is put forward to seize the reins of Government upon grounds purely and simply anti-Southern and anti-Constitutional, must, we hope, awaken the apprehensions of every sober-minded citizen at the North to the necessity of organizing, in a constitutional league, all entertaining conservative opinions, to put down this last and most daring effort of faction.

It is idle to shut our eyes to the fact of the growing power of a spirit of hatred to the South and its institutions, and the mighty efforts which are making to consolidate it into an active, working, determined and triumphant Northern Free-Soil party; and one of the worst symptoms in the adhesion of the New-York Courier and Enquirer, which, with all its personal devotion to Mr. SEWARD, had heretofore occupied a position of conciliation and respect towards the South. The new organization of a new party combination has drawn the Courier into the vortex of the anti-slavery crusade. The times are full of portents of another sectional agitation, fiercer and more threatening than that of 1850.

Horrible affair.

From the Austin State Gazette.

On last Sunday morning, a little before daylight, a German, named FREDERICK, came to the house of PERRY MALONE, residing some twenty-one miles up the Colorado, and asked for milk. He was well known to Mr. MALONE, and had been some time previously employed by him and by many of his neighbors. Mr. MALONE rose from his bed and went out to the house where it was kept to procure the milk. In the meantime FREDERICK threw off his shot-pouch and sat down his gun. He then unsheathed his knife and running up the bed where Mrs. MALONE was sleeping, aimed a deadly blow at her heart. She jumped from the bed, and uttering a piercing shriek, called out to her husband that FREDERICK had stabbed her to the heart. Mr. MALONE dropped the milk-bowl in his hands, and running into the house snatched his gun. He asked for the German. His wife, after catching her breath several times, was scarcely able to tell him that he had fled from the house.

MALONE pursued him against the remonstrances of the family, and reached him at a short distance, halted and fired. His gun snapped. The German again fled and endeavored to round the house. MALONE took the opposite direction and headed him. He fired and the gun again snapped. He then took hold of it by the barrel to strike the murderer.

The German seeing that MALONE was not able to fire, approached him with his knife drawn. MALONE allowed him to come within a few feet, and then springing upon him with his uprised gun, he brought it down upon his head and cleaved him to the ground. He lay apparently dead. MALONE left him and ran to his wife. She was dead. The children at this time called out that the murderer had returned to life. He left her, ran towards him, and saw him reviving. He called for an axe. The children would not bring it to him. Then taking a rope he tied the fiend's arms behind his back, left him and returned to the house.

ELECTION IN LIBERIA.—A letter from President ROBERTS, of June 15, received at the Colonization Society's office, brings the result of the late election in Liberia. Hon. STEPHEN A. BENSON has been elected President, in place of President ROBERTS, who declined a reelection. The election is for two years, commencing the 1st of January next. The opposing candidate was Hon. E. J. ROYE. In the letter of President ROBERTS, he says:

"Mr. BENSON, you are aware, came to Liberia when six years old, and has been reared and educated upon her soil. And perhaps no man in Liberia is better acquainted with the history and laws of his country; better understands her wants and resources, the character of her people,—more especially the aboriginal population,—and particularly the true policy of this Government with respect to its foreign and domestic relations. He has acquired a good knowledge of them by long public service and close attention to various official duties which from time to time had devolved upon him. He is a gentleman of sterling moral worth, fine native talents, and in every important respect well qualified for the duties of his office."

CHAUNCEY C. BURR, a sort of editorial "confidence man," has started a paper in New-York, called the "*Nation*." It is to be more "National" than the *News*. It is to [illegible]. — *Albany Atlas, Aug. 3.*

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

[illegible]

The Annual Commencement of this University took place on Wednesday, the [illegible] in consequence of the illness of President Smith, the usual Baccalaureate discourse was delivered on Sunday previous by Prof. [illegible]. In the evening of that day Rev. J. E. Dwinell, of Salem, Mass., delivered an address before the Society for Religious Inquiry,—taking for his topic the advance discernible in the type of Revealed Religion. He exhibited the necessity of such an advance, corresponding to the advance of the race of man. He showed its nature,—the progress being by a series of stages, each characterized by new elements added by signal Divine interpositions, and each rising higher than the previous ones. He found illustrations and verifications of this advance, in the advance in the different conceptions of the Deity, and in the idea of a Redeemer from the earliest ages down; in the development of the system of rewards and punishments; in the advance in the Doctrine of the Church; in the progress of the standard of required Morality; and in the advance in the Piety of the New Testament over that of the Old.

On Tuesday morning E. C. Benedict, Esq., of this City, delivered the address before the Phi Beta Kappa Society,—upon the characteristic elements of American Institutions. It is spoken of as having been replete with philosophical and instructive thoughts and fine illustrations. In the afternoon the Literary Societies of the University were addressed by Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., of Bowdoin College—upon Work, and its relation to Man. John G. Saxe, Esq., followed with the Poem upon the Press, from which we have already given some extracts in connection with the Yale Commencement where it was first delivered. The Junior exhibition occurred in the evening and the Commencement exercises the next day. The graduating class numbered 20. The honorary degree of M. D. was conferred on Samuel [illegible], of Plattsburg, and John F. Miles, of [illegible].

We regret to learn that President Smith has been compelled by ill health to tender his resignation, to take effect upon the appointment of a successor.

Commencement at the Wesleyan University, Middletown.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Middletown, Conn., Thursday, Aug. 2, 1855.

The Commencement exercises at Wesleyan University commenced on Friday evening, with the usual declamations of the Junior and Sophomore classes. They were unusually fine, and evinced a high degree of excellency.

On Sunday morning, the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class, was delivered by President [illegible]—and a more comprehensive discourse is seldom heard. It was marked with a force and depth of thought that made it a real intellectual entertainment. The main idea of the discourse appeared to be the "Supremacy of reason in the discovery of truth." During the evening an address was delivered by Rev. Allen Steele, of New-York City, before the Missionary Lyceum. It was an eloquent and impressive discourse. On Monday evening, Dr. Vermilye, of New-York City, delivered an address before the Peithologian and Philorhetorian Societies. He gave as his subject the "Right Spirit of Investigation." He spoke of the interests that gather around a Commencement, and the feelings of speakers upon such occasions, which he brought to view in a very amusing manner. He then presented his subject and expanded it in a very clear and forcible manner, urged that truth was fitted to the mind and the mind was fitted for it, that the true spirit of investigation was the supreme love of truth; and spoke of the progress of intellectual philosophy, in connection with the progress of mental science. In fact his discourse was marked with good sense and energy of thought. He advised all to think earnestly, but to think correctly.

On Tuesday afternoon, a poem, before the same societies as above, was delivered by Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford, Mass., the subject of which was "The Scholar's Hope." It was an old poem, although many thought the poet would present something new—but it was a fine and classical production, and its appreciation was fully attested in the repeated cheering on the part of the audience. We think, however, that the various pictures the poet drew had in them too many dark shadows.

On Wednesday, the exercises of the graduating class took place, and were highly meritorious. Bishop Janes made the opening prayer. After which, twenty-eight members of the Senior class delivered their orations.

The Church was crowded with a highly respectable audience. The Middletown ladies were out in all their beauty, and graced the scene with their cheering presence. Many of the young gentlemen were showered with flowers, as rewards for their success.

This University is fast rising, and is destined to become one of the first in New-England.

The joint Board of Trustees and Alumni have decided to repair, thoroughly, the old buildings; to erect another large building, equal in size to the largest of the College buildings; to beautify the College grounds, and to erect a handsome iron fence around them.

These improvements will make the University one of the most attractive and pleasant Colleges in the Union. We wish it great prosperity. E. B. A.

From Another Correspondent.

Middletown, Thursday, Aug. 2.

The pecuniary affairs of the University have been gradually brightening for the past twelve months, and are now positively prosperous. Besides the late endowment of one hundred thousand dollars, which is now fully secured, the Joint Board of Trustees and Visitors, has appointed a Financial Committee, with ex-Mayor Harper, of your City, at its head, to raise an additional fund of fifty thousand dollars. The sum is to be expended in the erection of a College building, immediately south of the Chapel, to accommodate the rapidly augmenting number of students.

The present prospects of our Institution seem to warrant the expectation that ere long the Wesleyan University will have a place among the foremost Colleges in the land.

Mount Holyoke Female Seminary.

The annual exercises of this Institution at South Hadley, Mass., took place on the 2d, the examinations having been held during the three previous days. There were 34 graduates. The whole number of pupils now in the school is 246. A correspondent gives us the following account of the exercises of Commencement Day:

At 10½ o'clock the procession formed under the marshalship of the inevitable Mr. Smith, who seems to exist solely for this one occasion in the year, and proceeded to the Church. The rain has never fallen upon this long line of bareheaded young ladies, and from the fact of the rain intermitting this wet season, it is now supposed it never will. Ingraham's brass band accompanied the march.

Once seated, Mr. Marshal Smith read the order of exercises, and then came a prayer by Rev. B. Sears, D. D., Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and then the address by President Woolsey, of Yale College. I call it an address: it was rather the reading of a very able essay in a distinct but not forcible manner. We were surprised at its close to find we had been listening for more than an hour. It proved that the standing and influence of Woman among us is due to the elevating character of Religion and the mental culture its exercise brings with it. Then came the award of certificates, with a touching address by Rev. E. Y. Swift, Secretary of the Institute and Pastor of the Church; a prayer by Rev. E. N. Kirk, of Boston, another hymn, and the benediction by the President concluded the services.

Then came another scene in the dining-room of the Seminary. The tables were laid with 300 covers, and we sat down to a deliberate and abundant dinner, not an article of which had ever been polluted by the touch of a servant. True, the tables were in rather close proximity, but there were no disagreeable neighbors at them, nor was the clatter of 300 silver forks (all marked D. S. for "Deacon Safford, the donor of them," as my informant avers) a disagreeable music when our [illegible].

After dinner came another exhibition of calisthenics, and the anniversary ends.

Western Reserve College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Cleveland, Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1855.

The Annual Commencement exercises of this institution began on Sabbath afternoon, with the baccalaureate sermon of President Pierce.

On Wednesday, at 11 A. M., Hon. Samuel Galloway, of Columbus, addressed the Literary Societies. His subject was "The Evidences of Progress in Civilization in the Nineteenth Century." With his well known eloquence he spoke of the national pride of every nation of every age; that France, John Bull, and Young America, each congratulate themselves with the modest idea that it is their destiny to mould society, and reason this world; but every candid mind must yield the palm to our country, for here the spirit of sound learning and pure morals was warmly cherished,—here a sure guaranty and pledge were given to all of a healthful, moral training and a practical education. He warned the students, as true scholars, to shun the beacon-fires of the ultra conservatives, who, like idolaters, worship at the shrine of the past, and also to shun the fanatic, who roots up the wheat with the tares, and dreams that religion was intended for nothing else than to be mended. He pictured the progress of true civilization in glowing colors; that in America rank was below par, that "pure blood," "noble blood," is only heard of at cattle fairs and fantastic ball rooms. Late proofs we have that military renown was a spavined horse in the steeple-chase of the political race-ground. Popular education was the greatest proof of human progress.

At 3 P. M., Prof. Walker, of [illegible] University, addressed the Alumni of the College. His subject was "The Deceptive Character of the Process of Human Progress."

On Wednesday evening the declamation for prizes was held, and was very creditable.

Thursday morning the Societies held their anniversaries in their respective halls. At 10 A. M. the graduating class delivered their orations. The subjects were well chosen, well discussed, and were worthy of much compliment. I must guard myself, but cannot content myself without speaking of one on "American Literature," which evinced talents of the highest order. The degree of A. M. was conferred on H. S. Foster and Albert Fitch. In the afternoon, the former President inducted the new into office with a short but appropriate address. Rev. H. L. Hitchcock of Columbus takes the vacancy made by the resignation of President Pierce. The Inaugural Address will be published. He left us to understand that the policy of education hitherto adopted by the Western Reserve College, would be pursued under his administration; that the learned languages and the abstract mathematical sciences—the bones and sinews of a liberal education, would be made the grand elements in the prescribed course of study. Buckeye.

Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa.

The annual Commencement in this institution took place on Wednesday, Aug. 1.

The annual sermon before the Religious Societies of the College was preached on the preceding Sabbath, by Rev. J. N. Dick, of Kittaning, Pa. On Tuesday evening the Literary Societies were addressed by Rev. Prof. Porter, of Lancaster, Pa.

The graduating class consisted of 49, a majority of them being candidates for the gospel ministry.

The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on Rev. P. F. Jones, of Monongahela City, and Rev. W. H. Andrews, of Ripley, Ohio.

The degree of D. D. was given to Rev. John R. Hutchinson, of Covington, La., Rev. James [illegible], of New-York City, and Rev. W. Maxwell Wetherton, of Scotland, author of the *History of the Free Church of Scotland*, and other works.

The institution is in a highly prosperous condition.

Notaries Public.

New-York, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: As it is not generally known among our community—nor among Public Notaries themselves—that by a recent special law of Congress, the powers, duties and privileges of Notaries Public are *identical* with the powers, duties, &c. of United States Commissioners, I beg leave to append hereto, for the benefit of whom it may concern, the act in question, "which speaks for itself," and affords an opportunity to the people of this City, of facilitating their business with the United States before Notaries, whose numbers are far greater than United States Commissioners, who are very limited in number. Yours, &c.

J. B. NONES, Notary Public.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—First Session.—July 29, 1854.

Chapter 159.—"*An Act Supplementary to an Act entitled an Act to authorize Notaries Public to take and certify oaths, affirmations and acknowledgments in certain cases.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Section 1. (This section relates only to Notaries of the District of Columbia.)

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That Notaries Public be and they are hereby authorized to take depositions and to do such other acts in relation to evidence to be used in the Courts of the United States in the same manner and with the same effect as Commissioners to take acknowledgments of bail and affidavits, may now lawfully take and do."

Defalcation of a U. S. Officer in Texas.

From the Post.

New-Orleans, Monday, July 16, 1855.

There has been a defalcation in the office of Major Belger, Quartermaster of the United States Army, at San Antonio, Texas, committed by John S. Sherman, to the amount, as is now known, of some $15,000 to $18,000, and it is supposed to exceed that amount considerably. It has been evident for two or three years, that the young man named above, obtained his money in some such way. He purchased property, farms, stock and negroes, freely, and kept a table at a cost of not less than $3,000 per annum, on a salary of $60 to $70 per month. Being the confidential clerk, and having charge of the key of the United States chest, it was evident on whose corn he was feeding.

Sherman reported, before he ran off, that the defalcations in the Quartermaster's Department would produce the greatest excitement when known. Every day new discoveries are made. Within the last few days quite a large amount has been found missing. Forgery, false entries, &c., are common—so says Madame Rumor.

It might be well to put Mr. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer, on his guard—but only by intimation. He has much to do with disbursing agents, but he is doubtless a business man, and will take care of his own accounts.

July 18, 1855.

Since writing you yesterday, the absconding chief clerk, John S. Sherman, has been brought back. He was overtaken *en route* for Mexico; so far as I can learn, the defalcations discovered do not go back later than last May. I have better reasons to believe that the use of public money commenced more than two years ago, than that it commenced within the last three or four months. The same expense in living and extravagance has been going on for over two years.

A general system of attack is now being made upon United States interests here, and the Department should be on their guard.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Mercantile Library.

The Quarterly Meeting of the Directors of the Mercantile Library Association was held on Saturday evening last, and the various quarterly reports were read. From the report of the Library Committee, Mr. Jos. T. [illegible], Chairman, we ascertain that there have been over eighteen thousand books delivered from the library at Astor-place alone, during the last quarter; and through the branch office at No. 1 Nassau-street, many thousand more volumes have been issued. Members who do business or live in the lower part of the City, find this branch office of the greatest convenience, as there is a regular communication four times a day between the Library and the Office. There have been as many as twelve thousand calls at this office during the past three months. The number of readers present in the reading-room during the same period amounted to twenty-two thousand. Considering the constant succession of "heated terms" we have had, these figures show how well the advantages afforded by this Association are appreciated by its members. Our lady *readers may not be aware that they are privileged to become* members of this Association, and that a convenient reading-room is set apart for their exclusive use, where they may read the magazines of the day, books, &c., and—pardon—consult the latest fashion-plates.

It is understood that several distinguished lecturers have been engaged for the ensuing Winter, and among these Mr. Thackeray and Mr. Curtis have each made arrangements to deliver a course.

Pay of the Census Marshals.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, appointed at its meeting on Monday last, to audit the bills of the various Census Marshals for their services in taking the Census of 1855, met yesterday afternoon at the City Hall. Present, Supervisors Herrick, (Chairman,) Ely and Brown. A large number of Census Marshals were in attendance. Mr. Charles Oakley, on behalf of the Marshals, urged the necessity of immediate adjudication of their various claims. Most of them he said were in pressing need of this pay. The Statute applicable to this case, he insisted, admitted the broad margin evident in the bills offered. The Committee—whose instructions are to report at a meeting of the Board, to be held this afternoon—were unable to signify the report they should make. The bills certainly present a wonderful discrepancy in the amounts rendered—varying, as they do, from $60 to $990. Besides the $2 per diem allowance, some have charged $50, and upwards, for an interpreter. Similar large amounts are also charged for copying. One brings in a bill of $18 for stage fare. In addition, are all sorts of imaginable sums for stationary and incidentals. Each account, of course, is sworn to. The average of the aggregate bills is about $100, which between one hundred and fifty marshals, it will be seen, calls for over $15,000 from the City Treasury.

The Ten Governors.

The Ten Governors held their regular weekly meeting at the Rotunda yesterday afternoon. Governors Townsend, (President,) West, Duke, Henry, Smith, Dugro, and Taylor, were present. After the reading of the weekly requisitions and the transaction of some local and unimportant business, the Board adjourned for two weeks.

Enlisting Men for the British Service.

The evidence for the prosecution in this case being concluded, Mr. Commissioner Bridgham decided yesterday morning to liberate all the parties accused; the evidence being insufficient, and especially that of the principal witness not being sufficiently reliable.

☞ The Buffalo *Express* notices the arrival at that port, from the West, of a consignment of "fifty-four barrels of peas" to a *coffee grinding* establishment. In the East they use—so they say—coffee, charred and powdered. The flavor is not equal to the true berry, however.

Committee on Streets.

This Committee resumed its inquiries yesterday in the Chamber of the Councilmen. There were present, Messrs. Cooper, (in the Chair,) and Coleman, to report—there being only a minority assembled.

Mr. Flagg deposed: That he was present at the opening of the bids for cleaning the streets; many of them were informal; he had not the custody of the bids; Mr. Ebling had; his clerk and himself had memoranda; those which were informal were declared so, among which were some of Messrs Smith, Seckels & Co.; it is common to correct the bids after being opened; as to lamps and gas, Mr. Flagg affirmed that he is notified, and if there be any informality it is declared; when there are informalities named in presence of bidders, twenty-four hours are allowed for correction; not so in the Croton Department; we entered "informal" against those because they were not sworn to.

Q.—What was your opinion as to the error; was it an error of substance or of form? A.—In the case of the Belgian pavement the contract was made by Mr. Purdy; although there was only one surety, I thought that of no consequence and said so; Judge Hoffman, however, decided that it was a substantial informality; I would rather leave that question to lawyers; I have no recollection of any contract awarded under similar circumstances.

Mr. Robert Walmsley, affirmed: He was present at the opening of the bids; is at present in no official position; when these bids were declared informal it was because the sureties signed about eight inches below the right place, and Smith & Seckels' bids were rejected because there were no affidavits; have seen some hundreds opened; have seen a clerical error corrected; never saw a bid informal in that matter before; three bids were thrown out before Mr. Seckels' turn came.

Mr. Smith remarked that the affidavits were sworn to, but the signature of the Commissioner was not attached.

Bernard McCafferty was one of the bidders. Many were rejected—perhaps the first twenty. He gave corroborative testimony.

The Chairman said he wished to ascertain if it was customary to award contracts when the affidavit is not affixed.

Mr. E. Boughton said he did not think it would be allowed—certainly not in the Croton Department. He had been a bidder for the last four years. He never knew a bid to be accepted in case of an omission of signature, or anything required by the ordinance. Never knew but this instance where a bid was received on such omission, and am surprised at the Comptroller for omitting it.

Mr. Smith explained that the bids were made in good faith, and it was not fair that, as strangers, ignorant of the New-York Corporation, now they had made an offer, they should be defeated and prevented upon mere technical grounds. Their affidavits were sworn to, but the Commissioner of Deeds before whom they were sworn had not time, owing to the lateness of the hour, to attach properly his signature. The Commissioner called at Mr. Ebling's office next morning to affix his signature. That gentleman informed him it was not necessary, as the Corporation Counsel had decided the affidavit to be an informality, and as such they had a right to correct it—that it would be better to make a new affidavit. They did so immediately.

No other testimony being then adducible, the Chairman said an early report would be made, and the meeting adjourned.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855.

Mr. Griffing, of New-Jersey, in the Chair.

The Secretary read a variety of extracts, some curious, some amusing, and some instructive. One, from the "Quarterly Report of the Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland," paid a high compliment to the blind American mechanic, Mr. Atkins, of Chicago, the inventor of the automaton or self-raking reaper.

Dr. Waterbury stated that complaints having been made, because the question chosen for discussion was not always followed, he would explain that the Club was made up of persons from all parts of the country, and very often those who had proposed a question could not be present to discuss it, and out of courtesy it was laid over. Again, strangers often chanced to be present, whom it was a pleasure to hear speak upon some particular agricultural topic, and regular questions were then laid aside. Those at a distance seemed not to understand the design of the Club.

PRESERVING INSECTS.

Dr. Dunmer, of Jersey City, exhibited several beetles and other insects preserved in small hermetically sealed glass tubes. The tubes are closed at one end over a common alcohol lamp, which is readily done with the aid of a simple blow pipe. The other end is slightly drawn out, the insect then introduced, and the tube closed by the blow pipe, the whole being united together. The tubes exhibited were one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, and one to two inches in length. They may be made of any size, to suit the animal to be preserved. [Delicate insects should be attached to one side of the tube, before sealing, to prevent their being broken by moving about when the tube is handled.]

MR. BERGEN ON RYE.

Had formerly raised rye, large, full grown, and very productive—twenty to thirty bushels to the acre,—on Long Island; but now he can not get ten bushels from the same land with better plowing and more manure. The same is the case with barley. Wheat grows better than formerly. Cannot account for this.

SPROUTED WHEAT.

Henry S. [illegible] read a letter from a lady upon using flour from grown wheat. The writer says alcohol is lost in sprouting, and she supplies its place by adding, say a gill of whisky to a moderate sized loaf. She also recommended adding a small quantity of sugar. Mr. C. read another letter on the same subject from E. Connell, a miller, recommending alum water to be used with grown flour to increase its whiteness and make it also better. The quantity recommended is a lump the size of a hickory nut for three common family loaves, to be added to the water before mixing.

Dr. Waterbury showed the chemical absurdity *involved in the reasoning of the lady in reference to the fermentation and waste of alcohol.*

SHOCKING WHEAT.

Dr. Waterbury read a letter from a Connecticut farmer, strongly advocating the practice of setting up sheaves of wheat singly, instead of placing a dozen or so together—in the old "Dutch shock" form. The sheaves will dry out sooner after a storm; there will be no heating as when a mass is thrown together; the wheat may get wet and be dry immediately upon the first sunshine, and though the straw may be injured in the centre of the band and upon the outside, yet the wheat will remain sound.

Mr. O. Judd (of the *American Agriculturist*) thought the writer wrong. It might do for a small wheat-grower to watch and set up the sheaves as fast as they fell, or were blown down, but this would never do for a large western wheat-grower. Set up singly, or even in the "Dutch shock," they were exactly fitted to catch rain. He recommended making the sheaves small, putting them in round shocks with a cap, and allowing the grain to cure well in the field before stacking or storing it in the barn.

SOIL OF LONG ISLAND.

Dr. Bartlett, of this City, exhibited a fine sample of oats grown this year upon the farm of the Brothers William and Frederick Bartlett, near Deer Park, in Suffolk County, Long Island. The stalks are about five feet high, as large as an ordinary lead pencil, and the heads are well filled out, having 100 to 120 kernels in each. The seed—the common western black oat—was sown early in the Spring, without manure, though last year the land was treated with 20 bushels of lime and 100 pounds of guano per acre for a corn crop. The soil is a friable loam with a clay bottom, and has been cultivated for a number of years. These heads were like the average of the field, and no special care was taken in their culture. The chief points of interest in connection with them are, the favorable character of this season, and the fact that such oats can be raised on land only 33 miles from New-York City, but in so poor repute that it was sold to the present owners, about a year since, for $14 per acre. He thought there were abundant evidences, of which this is one, that there are on Long Island plenty of cheap farming lands, which, from their nearness to the great metropolitan market, can be cultivated at a far greater profit than many of the western prairies.

Mr. Judd spoke at some length upon the character of the Long Island soils, both in the central portions along the Railroad and upon the sea coast. He stated that there was much good land scattered throughout the Island, while other portions were lacking in finely divided particles necessary to form the medium of growth for the spongioles and fine roots of plants. These were so very small that they could not grow among sharp sand; there must be impalpable soil for them to lodge in. This was more important than the particular chemical constitution of the soil. The plant grew mostly from the air, gathering up its pabulum through the surface of the leaves, and a free circulation of sap was necessary, that this food might be carried down to the points where needed. Without a full supply of fine roots this could not be had, and clay, which is an impalpable earth, was the very best manure for a sandy soil. The coast lands of Long Island were of superior quality for farming in many cases, but had lost their reputation, especially upon the south side, from the habits of the occupants, who would at any time pass by the proper seed time, or leave a growing crop uncultivated, if fishing chanced to be good, as the latter pursuit was often more profitable.

MINERAL ELEMENTS.

A discussion here arose between Messrs. Judd and Thomas Field, in reference to the wants of a soil. Mr. Judd held, that a soil having the proper physicial conditions, such as fineness, freedom from poisons, with a due degree of depth and moisture would produce any crop without adding special mineral manures.

Mr. Field had found great benefit from dissolved bones with guano, though the undissolved burned bones had produced no visible benefit after using eight tons. He thought the soil needed phosphoric acid in a soluble form.

Mr. Judd thought the same result would have been obtained by using the guano and sulphuric with muck or charcoal instead of burned bones. He contended that one half of the money now expended by farmers for the manufactured superphosphate was thrown away. Numerous instances showed that burned bones used alone were valueless, while sulphuric acid, or ammonia so used, was highly beneficial. The sulphuric acid fixed the ammonia of the guano, and also retained large quantities of the same element from the air. Let guano, or guano and sulphuric acid, be mixed with muck or charcoal, or with any soil, and you have a fertilizer at half the cost of the superphospate. We are still in the infancy of organic or agricultural chemistry. No chemist can yet tell precisely what are the essential constitutional elements of plants. The sap, in ascending through the plant, carries up with it whatever soluble minerals are found in the soil. Some of these minerals are left by the evaporation of the sap, and when the plant is cut down for analysis it contains more or less of these same minerals which, in analysis, are set down as constituents of the plant. It would not surprise him if it should yet be found that one half, or more, of the minerals heretofore estimated as essential constituents, are in reality only accidentally present in the plant. A full understanding of this question will diminish much of the confidence heretofore placed in soil analysis, mineral manures, &c. Lime and other alkalies are not to be classed as mineral food—they are agents to decompose and prepare vegetable matter, for the use of the plants. Sulphuric acid, plaster (sulphuric acid and lime,) and the acids generally, act as machines, so to speak, to fix ammonia.

Mr. A. D. Fry exhibited large specimens of a sea weed, (Laminaria,) used extensively upon some parts of the seacoast as a manure. These grow in the form of a long leaf, six or eight inches wide and twelve to fifteen feet in length, with a singular strong, tough, cord-like stem attaching it to the roots. The specimen shown was from Plum Island, lying just east of Long Island.

ISABELLA VS. CATAWBA GRAPES.

A gentleman from Long Island showed a sample of Catawba Grapes, which were nearly black and very hard. He stated that nearly all of this variety are thus affected, while the Isabella, growing near by, are still sound and in good condition. Several others present had observed the same difference in the two varieties this season.

ANOTHER NEW BLACKBERRY.

Mr. Fields stated that he had taken a plant from the woods and cultivated it in poor soil, and this year he had berries quite equal to the famous New-Rochelle.

An invitation was received from Messrs. Geo. Seymour & Co., of South Norwalk, Conn., requesting any gentlemen interested to visit their grounds, and examine the bearing and tasting qualities of the New-Rochelle blackberry, now at its fullest bearing.

Question for next meeting, (Aug. 21) "Sowing Wheat, including the preparation of the ground;" and "The Fall Treatment of Pastures."

Coroner's Investigations.

THE CHATHAM-STREET CALAMITY.

Inquests were held yesterday by Coroner O'Donnell, at the City Hospital, on the bodies of Adelaide and Hannah [illegible], who died from the effects of burns received at the fire on Chatham-street, of Sunday evening last. Dr. Dash made deposition as to the fact that death was the result of those injuries. Hannah [illegible] died at 11 o'clock on Monday morning, was born in this city, and was aged two years and six months. Adelaide was 28 years of age, and a native of Germany; she died at 6½ o'clock on the same day.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.

A German, whose name is supposed to be S. Bushman, from the circumstance of the following communication being found on his person, committed suicide:

Gentlemen: Having seen your advertisement, I take the opportunity to offer you my services; I have been in the wholesale dry goods trade—have been for a good length of time in that line of business—the last two years have been at [illegible], Mayer, Hobbins & Co., I took charge of the cloth and cassimere department—I am acquainted with almost any kind of dry goods; can refer you, besides, to other first-class houses in this City, where I have passed my time. Please favor me with your address and you may have chance to judge for yourself wether or no you get a [illegible] man in your store. In case you comply with my wish have it sent to the Post Office to-morrow morning, if convenient, and it will meet with speedy attention. Respectfully, (Signed) S. BUSHMAN.

Deceased jumped into the East River, at the foot of Twenty-second-street, having first divested himself of his coat, hat, vest and shoes; he struggled for a few moments, during which time unsuccessful efforts were made to rescue him. His body was found later in the day and taken to Bellevue Hospital, where Coroner O'Donnell held an inquest. Verdict—"Suicide by drowning."

Deceased was aged about 30 years; in height, 5 feet 7 inches, of slight build, with light brown hair, black hat, black frock coat, white shirt, blue cloth vest, black neck tie, black pants and gaiters.

FOUND DROWNED.

Coroner Wilhelm yesterday held an inquest on the body of an unknown man.

DOCTORS' DISAGREEMENTS.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Hilton upon the body of a child aged 14 months, named Charles E. [illegible], at No. 89 Clinton-street. The child died from chronic inflammation of the stomach, and the Inquest was called for because of allegations of malpractice made by Doctor Hoffman, a Homoeopathic physician, against Dr. Roessler, a regular. Dr. R. was the family physician, and as such he administered to the child a mixture, in proportion 60 grains of lycopodium, mixed with honey half an ounce, and three ounces of water—half a teaspoonful every three hours being the dose. The following morning the child died. Dr. Finnell made a post mortem examination which showed that death was the result of a long standing disease which caused softening of the membranes of the stomach and bowels. The Jury took occasion to censure the conduct of Dr. Hoffman.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen....Tuesday, Aug. 7.

Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

The Croton Aqueduct Department submitted an abstract of estimates for the construction of sewers and contracts awarded upon them by this body, during the month of July. There were only seven sewers, five of which was above Forty-fourth-street.

The Commissioner of Streets also presented a statement of the contracts awarded in his department for July.

The statements were ordered on file.

SIXTH AND EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROADS.

The Comptroller submitted the following, as the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroad Company, for the month of July:

Sixth-avenue Railroad	$12,270 12
Eighth avenue Railroad	$8,[illegible]
Total	$41,1[illegible]

REDUCTION OF STAGE FARE.

Alderman Herrick offered a petition, numerously signed by leading citizens of all sections of the City, asking a reduction in stage fare to five cents. Referred to Committee on Ordinances.

FOURTH POLICE DISTRICT PRISON.

A resolution was received, adopted at a late meeting of the Board of Governors of the Almshouse, requesting that the Common Council direct to be appropriated for the use of the Department as a Prison for the Fourth Police Station, the building and lot in Eighty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, formerly occupied as a public school. The present Prison is stated in the resolution as unfit for prison purposes, from its want of security and improper ventilation. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

The Almshouse Department also sent in a resolution, asking that a sewer might be constructed in Essex-street, from Grand to Broome-street—the reason being alleged as necessary for the health of the inmates of Essex Market Prison. Referred to Committee on Sewers.

THIRD DISTRICT POLICE COURT BUILDING.

The report of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies in favor of concurring to confirm award of contract for building a house for the use of the Third District Police Court was taken from the table and the award of contract affirmed. The total of carpenter work and mason work is $1,467.

AN OLD PARK CHRISTENED.

Alderman Voorhis offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing that the triangular Park bounded by Grove, Fourth and Christopher streets, be called Greenwich Park.

DREDGING AND SETTING OUT PIERS.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, reported in favor of concurrence to dredge out the slips between Piers Nos. 41 and 47 North River, which was concurred in. A report of the same Committee in favor of non-concurrence in the matter of extending Pier foot of Harrison-street, N. R., was adopted. A report to grant the exclusive use of the west side of Pier No. 19 East River, to J. & N. Briggs, was lost.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The annual return of the Fire Companies of New-York, giving the complement of members, the present number belonging to each, and vacancies, was received.

GRADE OF EIGHTY-THIRD-STREET.

The Special Committee (Alderman Wakeman, Chairman,) to whom was referred the investigation of the manner in which Eighty-third-street was graded, from Third avenue to Avenue A, and whether the charges of fraud, preferred by property-owners affected by the work, were tenable, submitted a voluminous report, detailing the entire stages of the work from its inception to its completion. The Committee state that they took the evidence of John Pettigrew, the contractor, and other witnesses, and discovered that the contract was given out in a very loose way by the Street Department, so much so that the contractor received $18,900 from the City Treasury for work which ought not to have cost $4,000. The evidence, however, failed to show collusion between the contractor and Street Department, as alleged. But the Committee felt called on to censure severely Mr. Furey, the Street Commissioner, and also disapproved the action of the Comptroller in paying the warrants of the contractor, when he was requested not to do so, on the ground of the illegality of the contract. The contract would amount to $23,000, of which $18,900 had been paid. The Committee recommended for adoption resolutions directing that $3,600 for flagging, &c., Eighty-third-street, and $4,400 for rock excavations, be assessed upon owners of real estate benefited by the improvement. Also that the Counsel to the Corporation report whether, by an appeal to the proper tribunal, the City can obtain relief from the liabilities incurred by this contract; also, whether an action, in the name of the City, cannot be commenced against James Furey, Street Commissioner, and his sureties, for the recovery of any sum which the City may have to pay on account of the contract over and above the $4,000 estimated for the same.

The report, on motion, was ordered to be printed, with twice the usual number.

Adjourned till this afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

The "Joseph Walker" Case.

The proceedings in this case were resumed on Tuesday (yesterday) afternoon. There were present Aldermen Ely (in the Chair,) and Voorhis.

James Murphy, one of the firm of Pease, Murphy & Co., on being sworn, deposed: That he had never called on any persons or parties in reference to raising the *Joseph Walker*. In reply to questions from Mr. Furey as to whether he would undertake to raise it, Mr. Furey having told him that he was advised by the Mayor to obtain estimates, witness told Mr. Furey it was not in his line of business; made a proposition to him on behalf of the Floating Derrick Company, and named a sum, $9,000; handed this proposition in, written by Mr. Butterworth, who, he believes, is President of that Company; for this sum of $9,000 they were to remove this wreck to such place as might be designated; Mr. Fury told him to "hold on" with this offer, and he would take it in to the Mayor; subsequently informed him that he had had an interview with the Mayor on the subject; cannot tell from any memorandum the day this proposal was handed in; he told witness that the contract was given out to Walter R. Jones.

The Chairman stated that his reason for wishing the attendance of Mr. Murphy, had been that he understood that gentleman had handed in some proposal.

The names of several parties were then called, who did not appear. The Press were desired by Alderman Ely, for the Committee, to do them the favor of stating on behalf of Mr. Sherwood, [illegible] Broadway, that there was no implication or ground of insinuation against him, arising out of certain questions that had been put.

Mr. Richard Busteed rose to say, that to-day for the first time he had seen the resolution under which this Committee were sitting. In his opinion, Alderman [illegible] owed it to his position and dignity not to attempt the refutation of the calumnies that had been thrown upon him, sworn or unsworn. So far as his character as a citizen or Alderman had been impeached by any party or parties, such means of redress would be taken as were deemed advisable. [illegible]

The Chairman said that Alderman [illegible] had urged that the witness Jones should go on—the Alderman had consented the witness should proceed, and until then [illegible] there had been nothing uttered which could implicate Alderman [illegible].

After a few words from Alderman [illegible], Mr. Busteed said the Alderman had acted wisely—he left the [illegible] and to his legal advisers, in the present position of the [illegible], would avoid the offer of any [illegible], and watch the case from day to day.

Mr. J. C. [illegible], counsel for Mr. Jones, [illegible] had been [illegible], and had no [illegible]. Busteed placed some affidavits upon record, [illegible] the Press should not answer the charge of [illegible] unless he for his client had an opportunity of [illegible] here.

Mr. Busteed would never advise the Press. He thought the Press knew its duty better than he could tell them. He had always found them very [illegible], and equally prudent.

The Chairman said the Committee will not [illegible] their witnesses anything having less validity than is given by the solemnity of an oath.

Alderman [illegible] arrived just as the meeting broke up, and was told by Alderman Voorhis that "the story was all pretty well in." And so the proceedings terminated—the meeting being adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

Paralysis.

At 6 o'clock on Monday evening, a lady, of apparently 45 years of age, while walking in Broadway, near Broome-street, suddenly lost the use of the limbs of her right side, as also the entire control of her organs of speech. She was taken into the drug store of Mr. Meakim, where medical aid was given. By the marks on a portion of her clothes she is judged to belong to Thirteenth-street, where she was conveyed, but without being able to designate her residence. She was therefore taken to the Station house. After being bled, she was enabled to give her name as Mrs. [illegible], residing at the corner of Christopher and Bleecker streets, where, at about midnight, she was conveyed.

Drowned.

At about 6 o'clock on Monday evening, on the return of the Forty-second-street Church excursion from Yonkers, a daughter of Patrick and Ellen Phillips, residing at the corner of [illegible]-street and Avenue A, fell from the deck of the barge into the river and was drowned, notwithstanding every effort made for her rescue.

Foundling.

A child, apparently only about eleven days old, was on Monday night found by Miss [illegible], of No. 218 Fourteenth-street, lying against the fence, in Fourteenth-street, between the First and Second avenues. Sent to the Almshouse.

Run Over.

An Italian boy, aged 12 years, named Louis [illegible], was yesterday run over and seriously injured in Broadway by stage No. 1,014. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Police Reports.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

As Policeman [illegible], of the [illegible] District, was walking his beat early on Tuesday morning, he discovered that the [illegible] of [illegible] Broadway had been broken down, evidently with the design of effecting an entrance. On an examination of the premises nothing was found to be missing—the officer [illegible] watch, but no further attempt was made by the would-be thieves.

[illegible]

Two brothers, named Patrick and William Carroll, were yesterday arrested by Policeman [illegible], on a warrant, charged with having entered into a conspiracy to defraud Charles Wills, of this City, of money and property [illegible]. [illegible]

[illegible]

William Madden and another youth were yesterday seen to come from the house of [illegible] Schwab, under very suspicious circumstances. [illegible] At the house of [illegible] they broke open several drawers and trunks, [illegible] clothing valued at $160. Madden was held to answer on examination. The escaped confederate is known, and will likely be in limbo within a few days.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

A man named Alfred Grey, a pickpocket, imported from England, was yesterday morning arrested at the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets, by Officers Gallagher and [illegible], of the Reserve Corps, while engaged in rifling the pocket of a lady from [illegible], named [illegible]. [illegible] together with some loose change. He was at once taken before Judge [illegible], at the Court of Special Sessions, who sentenced him to six months in the Penitentiary. [illegible] to the County labor establishment. [illegible]

GRAND LARCENY.

Philip Ello, of No. 35 Frankfort-street, was yesterday arrested on complaint of Charles Parks, [illegible] of No. 363 Third-avenue, charged with having called at the store of complainant under pretence of [illegible], and got to be made up four blank [illegible] valued at $20, which he sold, as is alleged, instead of returning them to the owner. Held for examination by Justice Pearson?.

POLICY DEALERS [illegible].

Valentine Smith, of No. 127 [illegible], and Charles Meyers, of No. 59 Centre-street, were yesterday arrested by officer Webb, charged with selling lottery policies in violation of law. The complainant in the case is Philip McLoughlan, who alleges that he has purchased the tickets in the presence of the accused parties. Held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Tuesday.

Before Judge Clerke.

DECISIONS.

John Begg vs. Michael Trahan—Application for judgment on account of frivolousness of answer granted.

In re the Petition, &c., of John [illegible], to be discharged from imprisonment [illegible] *imprisonment for debt.*—Preliminary objections overruled, with leave to plaintiff to renew application on due notice.

Michael Trahan vs. John Begg.—Order of arrest vacated without costs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Aug. 7.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

As we anticipated, no Grand Jury was empanneled yesterday. A really desperate, and therefore, possibly, an effectual effort, will be made this morning, to procure the necessary quorum. If gentlemen who are summoned as Grand Jurors are actually in town, it is very absurd for them to absent themselves from Court, since by serving four or five days during the present term, they will escape a similar duty every month for a year to come, when the time of serving is, in every case, eighteen days.

The case of Thomas Moore, for passing counterfeit bank bills was resumed, the first witness called being *William H. Connolly*, who testified that he was a Police Clerk at Jefferson Market Court; he was officially present there in June last, when the witness, Mrs. Parish was stating her evidence against the prisoner; the prisoner was also present; he (Mr. Connolly) took Mrs. Parish's affidavit.

The District Attorney.—Did the prisoner make any observation when Mrs. Parish recognized him as the man who passed the bill?

Mr. Spencer, for the defence, objected to the question. If the prisoner kept silent on that occasion, his silence, contrary to what the District Attorney would imply, was no evidence of guilt; it might be otherwise when a man was accused in his own house, or in the street, but in a Judiciary Court he was not bound to speak—he was under no duress, and silence did not imply consent or guilt.

The District Attorney, with much emphasis, argued otherwise, but the Court decided in favor of Mr. Spencer. Consequently, Mr. Connolly's evidence was not further requisite.

A respectable old gentleman, named [illegible], who seemed to be near his period of dotage, was then called to the stand by the defence, to testify to the good character of the prisoner. He was so childish that nothing clearly could be got out of him, and he certainly did not improve the prisoner's case.

Mr. Clark, a money broker, was then examined by the prosecution, and proved the bills alleged to have been passed by the prisoner were counterfeit.

Mr. Spencer, in addressing the Jury for the prisoner, spoke for about an hour and a half. He made some forcible remarks touching the uncertainty of evidence, founded merely on a questioned personal identity, instancing numerous cases in the criminal reports, where it proved wholly false—the [illegible] case among others.

The District Attorney replied very ably; the Judge made a discriminating charge, and after a long consultation, the Jury failed to agree, and were discharged.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 8, 1855.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published every day, and served to City Subscribers [illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed [illegible] a year for single Copies. [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of over 27,000, and as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

Southern State Elections.

Telegraphic dispatches received in this city yesterday from Nashville, Tenn., leave little doubt of the reelection of Governor ANDREW JOHNSON, Democrat, over M. P. GENTRY, Whig and Know-Nothing. The majority in the State is said to be about 1,500. Out of the cities of Nashville and Memphis, where the secret organization was strongest, the old party lines would appear to have been pretty much observed in the popular vote. The majority for JOHNSON, if correctly stated, is only about 800 votes below that of 1853, when he was elected over Mr. HENRY, regular Whig, by about 2,300 votes.

In Kentucky appearances are still favorable to the Know-Nothings. The election of L. M. COX, K. N., to Congress, in the Ninth District, is conceded, as is the election of L. P. SWOPE, K. N., in the Tenth Congressional District.

R. T. PAINE is elected to Congress from the Fifth District, North Carolina, which is all we have that can be credited from that State. There was a report in Washington yesterday that CLINGMAN had been defeated in the Eighth Congressional District, but that is doubtful.

Such returns as we have from Alabama favor the success of the Know-Nothings.

The Louisville Riots—The Tragic Side of Know-Nothingism.

While the Know-Nothings had the prudence [illegible] to preserve their original design of a secret organization, they were secure, at least from personal assault, if not from political defeat. They had the advantage over their antagonists of aiming their blows from behind an impenetrable shield of secrecy. They stood in the darkness, while their adversaries were exposed in the light of day. There were plenty of reasons why they should have preserved their advantages of secrecy and mystery, but they allowed the taunts and jeers of their allied foes to draw them from their Sebastopol of secrecy, and the consequences have been defeat in almost every encounter they have since had, and the terrible fight in Louisville, which has resulted in one of the most appalling tragedies that has ever attended a popular election in any part of the Union since the organization of our Government.

Such a result as this melancholy and most disgraceful affair might have been anticipated, but it is none the less deplorable. From the imperfect, and we trust, exaggerated reports of the Telegraph, it appears, as would naturally be the case, that the first act of violence proceeded from a foreigner, and the exasperated feelings of the American partisans, or Anti-Catholics, naturally led to the acts of violence, bloodshed, and arson which followed.

Until we receive more particular accounts of this shocking affray it will be impossible to form any correct opinion of the relative guilt of the two parties. But quite enough is known to demonstrate the imbecility of the city authorities, and the fearful nature of such collisions as heated contests of race and religion are sure to provoke. The theory of our Government is that every citizen subject of the law has a right to a voice in making it;—and any attempt to exclude any class from the exercise of this right, on grounds either of race or religion, will inevitably arouse a passionate resentment, of which the natural result is just such collisions and bloodshed as have disgraced the city of Louisville.

Kansas Affairs.

The Albany *Argus* copies from the St. Louis *Democrat* a statement that "the Pro-Slavery party in Kansas is *one-fourth less* numerous than its opponents,"—and founds upon it an argument designed to show that the alarm about Kansas becoming a Slave State is unfounded. This might be so, if the question were left to the inhabitants of the Territory. There is no doubt, in our minds, that public sentiment throughout the territory is decidedly opposed to the introduction of Slavery. But what will this avail so long as an armed mob from Missouri is permitted to march in, take possession of the ballot boxes, fill the Legislature with members from their own ranks, and thus take the Legislative power of the Territory into their own hands,—and so long as they have in all this the active and efficient cooperation of the President of the United States? A letter, which we publish in another column, from an intelligent gentleman who has just returned from Kansas, confirms fully all the accounts hitherto received of the absolute supremacy of the Missouri mob over Legislation in Kansas. And Gov. REEDER has just been ejected from office by President PIERCE, because he would not recognize the right of these usurpers to make laws for the government of the people of Kansas. Under these circumstances, it is a matter of no practical importance what the sentiment of the majority of the people may be: it is certain to be overborne by the Missouri mob, backed by the Executive power of the Federal Government.

The Legislature is sure to pass laws permitting and inviting Slavery. Under these laws Slavery will be planted there. Slaveholders will go there with their "property;" they will acquire rights there, and by and by will plead those rights as a reason why Slavery should not be abolished. The same influences which have controlled the Kansas elections thus far, will be brought to bear upon them hereafter. The certainty of Federal countenance and support will stimulate the Missouri mob to renewed and persevering efforts to effect the complete conquest of the Territory.

It is very true that all these efforts, even if successful, may not be final; and that the adoption of a State Constitution permitting Slavery may not fasten that curse upon that region forever. But every step gained by the Slavery propaganda renders their final triumph more probable, and increases the obstacles which the friends of Freedom will have to overcome.

The Art of Fortification.

The current number of the Edinburg *Review* has an article upon Modern Fortification, and the lessons taught in regard to it by the Eastern War. It is written with great clearness and suggests points well worthy of attention in this country, as in every other which depends at all on military science for its defence.

The siege of Sebastopol, in the writer's opinion has revolutionised the whole theory and art of Fortification, and proved that a fortress may be practically impregnable. Since the introduction of heavy cannon, and the mode of besieging a fort by parallels, it has been considered a fixed principle that no fortress could resist a siege,—that the besieging army must in the end prove victorious, and that the whole contest thus became a mere question of time. So thoroughly has this been held established, that a standard work on the comparative value of different systems of Fortification, compiled in 1850 by a Committee of British engineer officers, gave *thirty-six days* as the longest time which a perfect fortress, costing half a million of dollars and having a front of four hundred yards, could resist attack. Toward the end of the last century a French cavalry officer started a theory that batteries might be built two or three stories in height, facing the point of attack, so that a superiority of fire might be established for the defence;—but as the attacking guns might fire at an angle, being hidden by mounds of earth, and as no masonry could long withstand heavy artillery, this theory was never reduced to practice. Lately, however, a Scotch civilian, Mr. JAMES FERGUSSON, has suggested that these difficulties may be overcome by avoiding entirely the use of masonry and throwing up instead an immense mound of earth, upon which the guns may be mounted on terraces, each rising in steps each above and behind the other. The present war, in the writer's opinion, has thrown valuable light on these rival theories.

At the siege of Silistria, the Russians no sooner carried one part of the works, than they found themselves in presence of others equally difficult, which the Turks had thrown up from the earth within; so that after continuing the siege from the 19th of May to the 22d of June, finding the means of defence on the part of the garrison far from being exhausted, they raised the siege. The success of the defence is attributed to the fact that it was from the beginning *an affair of parallels*, the besieged working back as fast as the enemy advanced. "The principles on which this defence was conducted," says the writer, "are in fact, those hitherto consecrated to the attack; and it will be ever memorable in the history of modern sieges, as the first instance in which they were fairly applied to the opposite purpose."

The Russians had the sagacity to recognize the principles on which they had been defeated, and when the same troops who were defeated there were called on to defend Sebastopol, "they used the same expedient of earth-work parallels, and throwing aside all the antiquated prejudices of the schools, they have made a resistance quite as extraordinary as that of Silistria." It is impossible within our limits to follow the detailed elucidation given by the *Review*, of the attack upon Sebastopol, and the means by which it has thus far been successfully resisted. The first bombardment commenced on the 17th of October and was continued for nearly three weeks,—and at the end of that time, "the enemy's works were *stronger* than the day the fire commenced,"—the batteries having been placed too far off to be effective, and the besieged having continued to add to their defences. During the interval of repose which succeeded, the Russians could not be prevented from occupying the Mamelon,—a great circular earth-work, which they had thrown up six hundred and fifty yards *in advance* of their original line.

On the 6th of April the second great bombardment took place, in which 200 guns and 100 mortars threw from 120 to 140 rounds each per day, and continued this for ten days. But the result was absolutely nothing, as the Allies never silenced or gained any superiority of fire over those works which directly faced theirs and were built on the principle of Mr. FERGUSSON,—that "when the guns of a fort are equal in number to those of the attack, and are placed *behind earthen parapets* facing the attack, they cannot be silenced by the besieger." The third bombardment, with the assault of June 7, was more effectual, as the Allies obtained possession of all the works of counter approach which the Russians had erected *outside their original works* after the bombardment of Oct. 17. In the attack of the 18th of June, against the Malakoff, the Allies sustained a decided check.

The writer, in spite of these reverses, does not doubt the final success of the siege. "But," he says, "whether the place fall to-morrow, or still resist some time longer, the scientific question, so far as the art of fortification is concerned, may be considered as settled. For it has been proved beyond a doubt, that an *abundant supply of guns placed on earth works*, may restore the superiority of the defence over the attack."

We presume that these important points will not escape the attention and the examination of the intelligent engineers of our own service.

Castle Garden.

There are a good many people who have doubted the propriety of converting Castle Garden into a *dépôt* for Emigrants. There are two procedures by which such doubters may be converted—one is to visit the Garden and examine the provision made for the comfort and health of the emigrants; the other is to read the report of the *Indignation Meeting* published in yesterday's TIMES. We have done both. We have tried our own prescription and can certify to its value.

It needs no ghost to tell the public that the getters up of the indignation meeting of Monday night, were the emigrant runners, baggage smashers, boarding-house keepers, and other professional gentry, who have long filled their own pockets by robbing emigrants upon their first arrival. Runners by hundreds used to board vessels at or below Quarantine—proffer their advice and aid to the ignorant and astonished strangers—get charge of their baggage—sell them forged and worthless tickets over imaginary Railroads—send them to boarding-houses reeking with filth, and abounding in starvation and extortion, and by various devices rob them of their last dollar, and often of their last article of baggage, and even of clothing. This had come to be an organized system of plunder, which neither the law nor Police could break up, and under which emigrants have suffered, and our City has been disgraced, for many years.

The Castle Garden arrangement has thoroughly and effectually broken it up; and it is quite natural that the gang of robbers who are thus thrown out of a lucrative business should indulge in a violent and angry protest. And for lack of other equally plausible grounds of objection, it is natural that they should have raised an outcry against it on the score of the public health,—and as being likely to engender all sorts of terrible diseases in the fashionable vicinity of the First Ward. Capt. RYNDERS called it a *pest house* and other bad names. Hon. DAVID O'KEEFE said that the Battery was desecrated by being put to "the vilest of uses." He must have an exalted idea of Christian charity and benevolence, who thus designates the spot prepared for the reception of the sea-sick and toil-worn stranger on his arrival in this country.

The arrangements made to preserve health and promote cleanliness at the Castle Garden cannot be excelled. The City was really in danger of pestilence and disease of every kind when the emigrants were stowed away by hundreds in the low lodging-houses of the First Ward—stowed away in their filth and rags, without the slightest regard to the ordinary decencies of civilized life. It would be well if the owners of the low groggeries of Washington and the adjoining streets took a lesson from the present arrangement of Castle Garden, and put their own houses in similar order. It is not true, as Mr. O'KEEFE stated, that a man "cannot get out to the City to see his mother or his sister if she were dying." He can go out and stay as long as it suits his convenience, or altogether if he choose. There is no compulsion used—there is nothing but aid and advice given, and the emigrant can stay or depart as he may be inclined.

We are satisfied that if those who have hitherto been opposed to this project, will suspend their judgment upon it for a few weeks, until they can observe its operation and results, they will come to the conclusion that neither the public health, nor the public convenience, will suffer from it in the least, while the emigrant will be protected from robbery and disease, and enabled to go forward to his destination in the West without either encumbering the City by his presence, or suffering from the vices and villainies by which it is infested.

The Perils of our Ferries.

The entire interests of all the Ferries on the East River being monopolized by one Company, destroys that spirit of healthy competition which is so requisite for the public security and convenience in the management of public modes of conveyance. The Brooklyn Ferries are generally well managed, but there is not the same degree of attention bestowed upon the convenience of the passengers, as was the case when each Ferry was a distinct property and under independent management. The first thing that the present Union Company did on the consolidation of all the Ferries under one management was to increase the cost of ferriage, without giving any additional conveniences to the public. The price of ferriage, in fact, at the Fulton and South Ferries, where there is the greatest amount of travel, was doubled, while it was not reduced at the other Ferries. The public has no recourse, but must submit to the pleasure of the stockholders, who have shown no disposition to use their privileges with moderation. The Brooklyn boats are generally kept in good order, and the fact of so few accidents happening on them—few, we mean, when compared with the immense travel on them—is sufficient proof of their being well managed. But much more effective means should be adopted to prevent accidents. The melancholy loss of a little child from one of the boats on Saturday afternoon, shows how imperfectly the boats are guarded against such mishaps. The toddling little creature, it appears, ran from its father, and notwithstanding that the boat was crowded, as the boats always are towards evening, the child tumbled overboard and was lost. The ferry boats are not finished with a solid railing as they should be, and the two ends are left entirely open—the chain that is hung across them serving rather to trip up passengers than to prevent them from falling overboard. There should be some kind of contrivance by which both the bridge and the boat should be perfectly enclosed the moment it leaves the fastening, so that hasty passengers should not be able to leap after the boat, or on to the bridge, if ever so much inclined to risk their lives and limbs. A very little mechanical ingenuity, and a very trifling expense, would be necessary to make the boats and the bridges perfectly secure against accidents; and the Ferry Company owe it to the public in return for the great and profitable monopoly which they enjoy, to secure passengers against the possibility of harm.

There are perils in crossing at the ferries which no foresight nor ingenuity can guard against, and those are such as arise from the dangers of collisions in fogs. It is owing as much to good luck as good management that there has not been some terrible disaster on our waters from this cause.

Dickens Agonistes.

A reporter, an author, a sportsman, a traveler, a reformer, a journalist, an editor, a statesman, an actor! what the dickens is not DICKENS becoming? It seems only the other day—it is just a score of years ago—since he burst upon us in all the supernatural glory of "Boz." The *Sketches* were copied about in all the papers, and the author, somebody whispered, was one DICKENS—nobody, except the proprietors of a Sunday paper knew his "given" name—a Parliamentary reporter, and a decidedly clever and promising young fellow. Then came *Pickwick*, with yellow covers, and two caricatures of the text by CRUIKSHANKS; and continued coming until people laughed all the way from the session of the Club which dismissed the chief on his travels, down to the respectable settlement of the antiquarian drinker of cold punch at Hampstead. *Oliver Twist, Nickleby, Rudge, Curiosity Shop, Christmas Stories, Dombey, Copperfield, Jarndyce*, with all the multitudinous characters, scenes, humors and follies, contained in, and still conjured up by the repetition of the name of, each,—what are they but "Household Words," realities to each of us as profound as our cotemporary joys and sorrows through those twenty years!

And this multifarious and multiform creator of beings, so actual to the most of us—to most as actual as the crowned heads, and people great and small we read about in the newspapers—is forever presenting himself under new circumstances and varied lights. He constantly writes, in action, additional chapters to the misty autobiography contained in *David Copperfield*. David astonished us by becoming a political orator the other day. Keen, trenchant, original, humorous, his speech on Administrative Reform took everybody by surprise. Everybody—which is the most important body on earth—knew him as successful, an after-dinner talker, as SHERIDAN, or CANNING, or PICKWICK. He had some lofty repute as a lecturer. Sergeants Buzfuz and Snubbin attested his forensic capacities. But that he could achieve any triumph in the walk in which *Pelham* and *Vivian Grey* had preceded him was a most astounding evidence of versatility. It was almost with a feeling of sorrow, that we read the announcement that this triumphant performance was to be his only appearance on the stage of politics; that his oratorical model was JAMES HAMILTON; his appropriate soubriquet "Single-speech" DICKENS. What a set-off would such a literary liberal be to the five digits of toryism attained by BULWER, and the total eclipse of DISRAELI! What debates—supposing the orator to be also a debater—might there not be between the three novelists; the cool sarcasm of the ex-Israelite and ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer; the pedantic, yet florid pretensiousness of the Knight of the Shire; and the broad good humor and sense of David, supplying fuel for the liveliest combustion!

Yet the garland earned at Guildhall, has scarcely lost a leaf before DICKENS, the actor, steps to the footlights and claims "uproarious applause." He is a hero of melo-drama, surpassing, if we may trust accounts, the palmiest glories of the Bowery, or Chatham. He is at once the Cicero and the Roscius of his age. He only saves the country to amuse it. In the rapidity of his changes, and hasty reappearances in fresh impersonations, he is a mighty harlequin. Even the fame of Mr. Vincent Crummles—and like that illustrious "heavy father," David has his group of infant phenomena to support him—grows faint in the presence of the later light. A scene 'located' in Eddystone Lighthouse may not furnish eligible opportunities for a display of small sword exercise, and we cannot therefore tell how far David competes in stage points with Crummles, the local manager, or his ambitious offspring, the Smugglers. We can, however, fairly infer, from his strong sympathy with human nature in all its developments, that he must adapt himself wonderfully to the representation of any character delineated by his magical pencil; and that DICKENS the Creator is also DICKENS the Realizer, in all the varieties and forms of his plastic talent. It is hard, in fact, to believe that mortal genius could more "lively" represent, what, in the abstract it has imagined, than Mr. DICKENS could produce on the stage the whole gallery of characters in his writings, from *Mr. Watkins Tottle* to *John Jarndyce*.

May we not indulge a fond hope that the author of *Notes on America* may deem it profitable to make a theatrical tour of the Provinces, including this continent in the round? Here he may not succeed in drawing larger houses than he did in the simple character of Boz, but they will pay better; and there will be no ill feeling on either side about copyrights. Indeed, RACHEL herself will hardly make a better thing of it than might the brilliant amateur, should he adopt the hint. We will only add, as an aside, that the press will unanimously forget the wrongs of Mr. Jefferson Brick, and do the liberal thing in the way of puff preliminary and puff direct. And if it suit him, he might write some additional Notes on America, as poor POWER did at the end of one of his tramps; only being careful to infuse some of the good-nature which POWER outpoured, and which DICKENS lavishes on everything but Yankees. We shall be most happy if this hint reach him, and be accepted.

A Low Valuation.

During a recent debate on the Education bill, in the House of Lords, the Duke of ARGYLL gave sundry statistics of Scotch Schools—when the following dialogue took place:

A NOBLE LORD—Where did the noble Duke get his figures?

The Duke of ARGYLL said he had got them from Mr. HORACE MANN's *Census Reports*.

THE NOBLE LORD—They are not worth a pinch of snuff.

The Duke of ARGYLL said that if Mr. HORACE MANN's *Reports* were not worth a pinch of snuff, he did not know to what authority an appeal could be made.

☞ The Detroit *Free Press* publishes several letters from WASHINGTON, which, it alleges, have never before seen the light. They are addressed to Col. DANIEL BRODHEAD at Pittsburg, or FORT PITT, as it was then termed, and relate exclusively to military operations connected with the Revolutionary War.

Shocking Grain.

The frequent rains of the present year render it exceedingly difficult to gather wheat, rye, oats, &c., in good order. The dry weather, usually prevailing at the harvest season in this country, has induced a slackness, a slip-shod habit among American farmers that is quite surprising to Englishmen, who on account of the damp atmosphere and ever "weeping skies" of their own country, are accustomed to much greater care in protecting their grain while it is curing in the field.

Last week we saw a very good illustration of the different methods, and of the superiority of the English practice, while visiting the farms of a couple of wheat growing neighbors. One farm was tilled by an American—an out-and-out K. N.—the other by an Englishman, who still retains many of the agricultural notions and practices of his native country.

They owned fields of wheat, side by side, which had been cut and shocked when we saw them, just after a heavy fall of rain. The American farmer had bound his wheat in large bundles or sheaves—as large as the arms could encircle; the bands were put on nearest to the "butt" of the straw, leaving the heads to spread out at a wide angle, and just fitting the sheaf to take in all the rain falling upon it. These sheaves were set up by a boy, in rows, six sheaves leaning against six others, in the form of a parallelogram or long square. There was so little care exercised in forming these "shocks," that many of the sheaves had fallen down, or been blown over by the wind, while those standing were quite as broad at the top as at the base; indeed they could hardly have been better arranged if they had been expressly designed to catch all the rain possible.

The Englishman, on the contrary, had bound his wheat in small bundles; the bands were put on near the grain to contract that end of the sheaf as much as possible. They were then set closely together in *round* shocks of small size, the heads slanting inwards, and the whole was "capped" with an inverted sheaf. The cap-sheaf was tied up with two bands, one near the middle and the other near the butt, the latter band being drawn quite tightly, to make this end of the sheaf as nearly pointed as might be. In putting on this cap, its grain end was opened from the centre to form a hollow cone, which was set over the shocks, the heads of all the upright sheaves being first drawn inwards to a point. This work was not entrusted to a "boy" nor to a careless "hand," but to the most careful person on the premises, the most of it being done by the proprietor himself.

An examination of these two fields showed that while in the first nearly every sheaf had been wet down to the band at least, in the latter field the water had in no case penetrated to the depth of the two inches except in the upper or straw end of the "cap," and in this it had not gone down to within a foot of the grain.

We conversed with the English farmer as to the time and expense, and in answer to our inquiries he stated that after the wheat was cut and bound, he could prepare the caps and put up in this manner from two to six acres a day, or even more, according to the stoutness of the crop; that the expense was nothing compared to its advantages, since he could leave his grain in the field as long as he wished; that the wheat and straw were better for being thus fully cured in small parcels, with a free access of air, than if stored too soon in a "mow" or large stack; and that after five years' experience in this country, prior to the present one, he had concluded that, one year with another, the saving from loss by rain in this method was at least equal to three times the extra expense over the plan commonly pursued. He follows the same course with his other grain, rye, oats, &c., and when barn room is short he leaves a crop in the field until ready to thresh it directly from the cart. By the latter course he also saves one or more handlings.

The Diamond Reef Contract.

His Honor the Mayor has vetoed the resolution of the Councilmen and Aldermen, concerning the removal of Diamond Reef. His reasons for so doing were, with the veto, sent in to the Board of Councilmen last evening. The Mayor considers the action of both Boards of an executive character, and, consequently, improper. There was also a peculiarity in the form of the advertisement, which created much misapprehension on the part of those not initiated into the way by which contracts are sometimes gained, and which His Honor could not approve of. A new survey is recommended, on which bids for the work may be based, and thus bidders understand exactly what is required of them. The recommendations, if acted upon, will doubtless prove advantageous to the City Treasury.

The Maine Law and Imported Liquors.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Section 1 of the Prohibitory Liquor Law of New-York of 1855 provides that "intoxicating liquor, except as hereinafter provided, shall not be sold or kept for sale." The exceptions are, for chemical, mechanical, medicinal and sacramental purposes, and concludes—"This section shall not apply to liquor, the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States."

Justice COLE of Albany, and Recorder SMITH of New-York, hold that Section 1 does not apply to or prohibit the sale of imported liquors by retail. Judge SHELDON of Buffalo, and some others have decided differently. According to Justice COLE's and Recorder SMITH's decision, how stands the law of this State touching the retailing of imported liquors? The Revised Statutes prohibiting their sale without license, would remain in full force in this State, except in the cities of New-York, Albany, and perhaps one or two other cities. These cities are allowed to fix the penalties for themselves, [Section 27, of Title 9, chap. 20, part 1 of Revised Statutes, and Section 12, chap. 230 of Laws of 1834.]

Section 25 of the Prohibitory law of 1855 forbids the granting of licenses for retailing intoxicating liquors for drinking purposes; and Section 26 repeals "all acts and parts of acts, and all charters and parts of charters inconsistent with this act." Now, if this act (Section 1) does not apply to imported liquors, then the Revised Statutes in relation thereto, are not repealed, but the penalty thereby given of $25, besides fine or imprisonment for each offence, remains in force, so that the retailing of imported liquors, through the State, is prohibited by one Statute or the other; and for all practical purposes it is of little consequence which.

Indictment is a remedy common to both Statutes; and if the defendant does not show that the liquor was imported, the penalties of the law of 1855 would be imposed. If defendant on the trial showed that the article sold was imported liquor, then the penalties given by the Revised Statutes, of "imprisonment in a County Jail not exceeding one year, or fine not exceeding $250, or both such fine and imprisonment," would be imposed.

[illegible]

Personal.

MIKE WALSH, ex-Member of Congress, is off for Europe to-day.

Hon. BARNEY W. OSBORN is rusticating at Cutchogue, L. I. It is his father's home.

The London Temperance League announces that the visit of Mr. GOUGH to England will terminate on Saturday, Aug. 4, on which day he will sail from Liverpool for America.

The New-Haven *Register* mentions the case of a gentleman who has acquired a collegiate and theological education, with the view to qualify himself for the post of a missionary sea-captain. Mr. C. BARNETT, a graduate of the class of '51, in Yale College, has just completed his course of study in theology, and is now about to take command of one of our finest vessels, having for several years followed the occupation of a sailor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BULLETIN OF CURES BY DESHLER'S PILLS. FEVER AND AGUE.—Rev. R. L. FRASER, Pastor M. E. Church, communicates the following:

C. D. DESHLER—*Dear Sir*: We, the subscribers, citizens of the village of Frankfort and vicinity, while we would scrupulously withhold our commendations from any unknown article, feel prompted by duty and gratitude to acknowledge and certify the virtues of your Anti Periodic Pills. Having used them in our families, it is no more than an act of justice to you, Sir, to say that our expectations were more than realized. Our Chills and Fever were immediately overcome, and our appetites and health restored by their mild but potent remedy; and we hesitate not to say, that, in the cure of Fever and Ague, it is our honest opinion they far exceed every other medicine with which we are acquainted. We cordially recommend them to all suffering from this most disagreeable disorder.

J. W. DAVISON, S. M. PIERSON,
JOHN WILLIAMS, HIRAM E. WOOD,
JANE HESS, SAMUEL PHILLIPS,
E. M. TISDALE, JOHN D. STERLING.

Dear Sir: Those of the above subscribers are worthy members of my church, and all of them are persons of good judgment, respectability, and truth. And what is more, I have reason to know that their certificate is true.

Yours truly, R. L. FRASER,
Pastor M. E. Church, Frankfort Circuit, Black River Conference.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 25, 1854.

DESHLER'S PILLS are for sale at the Depot, No. [illegible] Broadway. Also, by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., B. PAUL & CO., STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN, A. B. & D. SANDS, C. H. RING, ALCOTT, MCKESSON & ROBBINS, and F. C. WELLS & CO.

RESIDENTS IN AGUE DISTRICTS MAY ALL SEcure their health the entire season, by using the new ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA, called RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE. [illegible] GEORGE H. BATES, wholesale agent, No. [illegible], and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., F. C. WELLS & CO. Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYS, and druggists generally.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S Patent, with Rich's improvement. Depot No. [illegible] Water-st., New-York.

During the last thirteen years these Safes have been tested in accidental fires over one hundred and ninety-six times, and have fully sustained their reputation as a fire-proof article. A large assortment, with or without Powder-Proof Locks, for sale at the Depot. [illegible]

"LA BELLE" LOCK, [illegible] STEARNS & MARVIN.

The only makers of Salamander Safes combining Wilder's and Rich's Patents.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-Proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853 and 1854, and this is the lock, and the only powder-proof lock, that received a medal at the London World's Fair, though others were on exhibition and now advertised as "World's Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Patent Champion Safe with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S Fancy CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT. L. LOSEE Proprietor, No. 21 John-st., corner of Nassau.

CONTINUATION AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE OLD BRANDIES, WINES, &c., OF A HIGH CO[illegible]—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday) at 11 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., the balance of those very superb Brandies, Clarets, &c., [illegible] All the goods are to be sold without reserve, and every article warranted as represented on the catalogue. For a more full description, we refer to the advertisement of Mr. NICOLAY in another column.

DR. S. S. FITCH, AUTHOR OF THE "SIX LECTURES on Consumption," Office No. 714 Broadway, will be pleased to afford relief to those who have been injured, or who have failed to be benefited by [illegible] for diseases of the lungs or throat. Open daily (Sundays excepted) from 9 to 5 o'clock. Treats consumption, asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free. Dr. S. S. FITCH is always at home, [illegible]

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—BUYERS have a great advantage in dealing with large establishments, [illegible] Lace Curtains, Cornices and Window Shades of a first-class importing and manufacturing concern like that of KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, [illegible] as well as enjoys the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock.

A LITTLE PLANK VERSE:
The hat cells are populous with KNOX hats,
Of beaver, felt or straw
That crown the aged and the young, with those
Who're in their manhood's prime.
[illegible]
KNOX's [illegible] Broadway.

TO STRAW BONNET DEALERS.—WE ARE NOW prepared to show a large and complete assortment of the Fall style of Straw Bonnets—consisting, in part, of the Florence, Pedale, English Dunstable and Split Straw Bonnets, all of which are of our own manufacture, and will be sold at the lowest market price for the cash. A. LELAND & CO., No. 171 Pearl-st.

SILKS! SILKS! AT 50c PER YARD.—WE WILL open, this day, three cases of Striped and Plaid Silks, at 50c per yard; [illegible] Pink, Blue, Corn, Green and White, for evening dresses. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES.—A NEW LOT OF VERY RICH and new styles will be offered this morning at great bargains; [illegible] E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM [illegible] Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

CARPETING FOR FALL TRADE, 1855—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 448 Broadway, near Grand-st., have just received per late arrivals several large invoices of elegant Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpeting, which they are now offering, together with a large and select stock of all other goods connected with the carpet trade, [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—[illegible] BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and most complete Stock in America, [illegible] BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM—[illegible] Manufactured and sold by BATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS. JUST RECEIVED AND for sale at reduced prices, [illegible] ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., No. 115 Chambers-st.

WILKIN'S AMULET—DR. ELLIOTT'S [illegible] Price 50 cents. [illegible] W. WILKIN, No. 44 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[illegible] 28th in[illegible]

[illegible] Tuesday evening [illegible] Fé and El [illegible] mail arrived at San Antonio [illegible] from the El [illegible] correspondent of the [illegible] of our [illegible] dated July 10, we learn that there was at that [illegible] an immense rise in the Rio Pecos, so that [illegible] and even the houses in the towns on [illegible]

[illegible] but nevertheless true, that while in El Paso County the Indians are manifesting a very war-like disposition, yet in New-Mexico they are peaceable.

John McCarthy is named as a candidate for Representative of El Paso County.

No news from Santa Fé of importance, and no disturbance from the Indians on the route down.

Later from Texas.

The Galveston *News* has a report from Palestine that Col. M. T. Johnson has withdrawn from the canvass as a candidate for Governor. If this be true, the contest is restricted to Pease and Dickson.

The San Antonio *Texan*, of the 26th inst., says: "Western Texas has been flooded by continued storms of late and we learn that in many places it is injuring the cotton crop. Gen. Smith arrived in San Antonio on Monday last, and was greeted by a salute of thirteen guns."

We learn from the *San Antonio Ledger* that on the 19th inst., John S. Sheehan, late Clerk of the U. S. Quartermaster's Department in that city, was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 on a charge of larceny of an amount exceeding $9,000. There are two minor charges against him, on each of which he was held to bail in $100.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 25th inst., says: It is generally reported, and generally believed in the streets, that at a meeting of the Know Nothings held at the Court-house in this place on Monday night, the 23d inst., that wing of the party which was originally organized under the Louisiana ritual, "dissolved by mutual consent." From what we can gather, the immediate cause of disaffection grew out of the anti-Catholic proclivities of the recent Philadelphia Convention which proscriptive [illegible] the members here were unwilling to subscribe to. There is, however another wing of the party, whose members are variously estimated at from 80 to 150, which stands up to the Philadelphia Platform.

The Thunder Storm.—The storm on Saturday, accompanied by lightning and violent wind, was destructive in many places. In Taunton, the house of Mr. Geo. H. Babbit, High Sheriff of Bristol County, was struck by lightning, the chimneys knocked down, the windows shattered, &c. Two children were thrown across the room, one of whom was somewhat burned, but not seriously injured. By a freak of the fluid, the shoes of one of the children were taken from its feet. At North Rochester, Mass., Mrs. Shiley, while in the act of closing a window, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. She was about 35 years of age. No mark of the fluid was perceptible on her person. The house of Thomas Jackson, No. 16 Nursery-street, North Salem, was struck by lightning and damaged to the amount of one or two hundred dollars. The family were fortunately absent at the time. A barn owned by Mr. Joseph Tolman, in Sharon, was struck by lightning during the shower, and consumed, together with about ten tons of hay, including the last load, which had been "safely housed" as the shower came up, and was standing on the wagon. The house belonging to McMahon, in Washington street, South Canton, was struck by lightning, which knocked down the chimney and made almost an entire wreck of the house, plowing up the ground outside, in various eccentric directions as it made its escape. On the line of the Boston and Maine Railroad, near Reading, there was for a few moments quite a severe hail-storm.—*Boston Bee.*

Not a Pastor.—The *Puritan Recorder*, in an excellent article on "A Settled Ministry," makes the remark that "an everlasting candidate, with one foot on the ground of his labors, and the other in the stirrup for a new journey to a more inviting field, is not a pastor."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Redding's Russia Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A [illegible] remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Sores, and all external injuries, recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. Sands, C. V. Clickener & Co., C. H. Ring, New-York; Wm. B. Zieber, John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, and Redding & Co., Proprietors, Boston.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. Fetridge & Co. Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. Ring, Broadway, and all druggists.

Less than Half Price—PATENT LIGHTS! HYATT'S PATENT.—I am about making extensive alterations to my present building, besides adding some [illegible] additional floors to it, and otherwise increasing my facilities for the manufacture of my FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF LIGHTS, (the only kind exempt from extra insurance.) My present stock is large and I wish to dispose of it before the 1st of October. I will sell such ROOF TILES as I have on hand at $1 and $1 25 per foot. FLOOR TILES at from $1 50 to $3 per foot, whose value is from $2 to $5. PAVEMENT TILES at from $3 to $5, whose value is from $10 to $13.

Be it understood, however, that these tiles are NOT FOR SALE to any but respectable people; and I shall take measures to prevent their getting into unworthy hands; as it is contrary to my established policy to sell the tiles at all; my uniform custom being to lay them myself. For the reasons, however, stated above, I will sell my present stock to such persons as I can feel assured will not abuse confidence by playing into the hands of my enemies.

THADDEUS HYATT, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York.

NOBLE & WECKLEM, Bankers, No. 143 Greenwich-st. Advances Made on Country drafts and checks at [illegible] rates. Particular attention paid to collections. Land warrants wanted at the highest market price.
REFERENCES
Merchants' Exchange Bank.
Ocean Bank.
New-York Exchange Bank.

Special Notice.—Mails per steamer ARIEL for Southampton and Havre, will be made up at the Office of the Vanderbilt E. S. Line, No. 5 Bowling-green, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11. Letters, pre-paid 18c. per ½ oz., will be received until 11 A. M.
CAUTION.—Any letters attempted to be sent per ARIEL in any other way than through the office, will be seized and returned.

Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, Low's brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 153 Broadway.

The Largest Bread in the City, MADE FROM NEW FLOUR. TREADWELL'S BAKERY, No. 56 Carmine-st.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the lowest cash price.
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

AMERICAN PLATE GLASS COMPANY.—FACTORY, WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I.—Are now prepared to execute orders for ROUGH PLATE GLASS, suitable for FLOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, VAULT and DECK LIGHTS. Prompt attention will be given to orders left at their office, No. 165 Broadway, or their agent, J. S. PLATT, No. 18 Burling-sl.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—Gentlemen having left off wearing apparel to dispose of, in large or small lots, will receive the very highest price for them by calling on or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 661 Pearl-st., between City Hall-place and Centre-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON FOR FOUNDRY AND PUDDLING.—The No. 1 extra is free and soft and superior for all purposes for which Scotch is used. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner Platt-st., Agent Hudson Iron Company.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At Bolen Brush Factory, No. 287 Pearl-st., Franklin square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

HAY AND STRAW CUTTERS.—DEDERICK'S Adjustable Gauge Feed Cutter, simple—efficient and durable. Price $8. P. D. GATES, No. 11 Broadway, Agent for the Manufacturer.

WIRE ROPE, Of every size, strength and degree of flexibility from ¼ inch diameter upwards, for hoisting [illegible] &c. &c. For sale by CHAS. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

WESTWARD, HO!—The Western Association will hold a meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Aug. 9, at 8 o'clock, at No. 163 Bowery, 2d floor. The public are invited. W. WILDE, Secretary.

LEECHES.—Best fresh Swedish leeches, arrived in [illegible] order, per steamer Washington, for sale by J. F. CLEU & CO., No. 20 Maiden-lane.

O[illegible] & SONS' [illegible] AND SPORTING POWDER FOR SALE—By JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a number of superior Protestant servants, some of whom are Americans, German and colored. Also, several nice American girls from 14 to 16. Also three smart and cleanly women, will work for low wages in City or country. Apply at the Office, No. 2 Wesley-place, corner of Houston-st., two blocks east of Broadway. J. S. SOUDORS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable, tidy girls, with places in one family, or separate; one can do plain cooking, wash and iron neatly; bake bread, milk and churn if required; wages $6 to $8 a month. The other is a neat girl in the nursery, a good seamstress, willing to assist in washing; wages $5; the country preferred. Call at No. 188 East 22d-street, 2d floor front, No. 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a neat and tidy Protestant young woman, as cook or general house servant in City or country. Is a very nice washer and ironer; understands country work in general, and has first class references from this City. Also, by a young woman, a Protestant, as child's nurse or chambermaid and waiter; is neat and respectful. Call or send, to 220 Bowery for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City reference; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family—the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young man, 18 years of age, as waiter or coachman; has good reference for sobriety, honesty and good usage; no objection to the country; will make himself generally useful. Wages not much of an object. Can be heard of for three days at No. 105 7th-av., near 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to take care of a child and do plain sewing, or to do the chamberwork of a small family; would go to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 55 6th av., 3d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to work with a sewing machine. She has a good machine, and is willing to take work to manufacture either from a store or any one desiring machine sewing. Address H. K. N., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, to do general housework. Call at the corner of Cumberland and Lafayette aves., Brooklyn. Can be seen two days.

TWO ENTRY CLERKS WANTED—In a Dry Goods jobbing house. None need apply, but those who write a rapid and handsome hand and are quick and correct at figures, and can give good references as to habits and character. Salary liberal. Address, with name and references, Box 1,444 Post Office.

TO SCHOOLS.—Wanted, a situation as teacher or partner in a boarding school already established, by a man who has been Principal of such a school during the seven years last past, and who can command a large patronage. He has capital. Address PRINCIPAL, Times Office.

TO JEWELERS.—Wanted, a Foreman, one who is competent to take charge of a manufactory; none need apply except they honestly understand the business. Address, with real name, box 3,373 Post-Office, and state when an interview can be had.

SERVANTS.—From fifteen to twenty first class servants are wanted daily to supply the demand at the office, No. 12 6th av., one door from [illegible]. Employers wanting good female help will find this one of the best offices in the City.

WANTED—A number of Domestics, in every capacity, Protestant and Catholic, at the Brooklyn Family and Servants' Protective and Industrial Institute, No. 208 Fulton-st., under the approval of the Mayor. A respectable widow wants a situation as Nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman, or care of a baby from its birth. Mrs. ALLEN, Female Superintendent. F. BROWN, General Agent.

TALENTED BUSINESS MEN WANTED—In this City, and in all parts of the country, by J. H. COLTON & CO., No. 172 William-st., as agents for a handsome and valuable $3 work, which cannot be obtained at the bookstores. Each agent will have his district. This is a rare chance.

287 BROADWAY, corner of Reade-st., at MONROE & CONNER'S, can always be had a choice of English, Scotch, German, French and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses, and private families. Also, waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and mechanics, at this or the Branch Office, No. 162 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—A cook, washer and ironer, and to do general housework, in a small private family. Apply, with reference, at No. 63 West 38th st., one door east of 6th av.

CLERK WANTED—A man of unexceptionable character and ability, may hear of a situation by applying between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, at No. 129 Chatham st.

COMPETENT AGENT OR CANVASSER WANTED in every City in the Union, to dispose of [illegible] Gas Regulator and Meters under the Patent. None but the capable and efficient men need apply to J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 392 Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED.—Wanted, a gentleman competent to take charge of the classical department in a boarding school for boys, a few miles from New-York. The engagement would commence in September next. Address Box B., Norwalk, Conn.

LAD WANTED In an office. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, with age and reference, Box No. 239 Post-Office.

MILLINER WANTED.—A good milliner as fore-woman in a straw and velvet bonnet manufactory. Address VELVET, this office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—No. 64 Varick-st., St. John's Park, gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms, in suite or single, furnished or unfurnished, with full or partial board; baths, &c. This location is very convenient to the business part of the City. References exchanged.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentlemen and their Wives, also Single Gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient Board at No. 30 Cranberry-st., corner of Willow; about three minutes' walk from the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries.

ELEGANT PARLORS—With bed rooms handsomely furnished to let, with or without board, in the house No. 14 Leroy place.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL IS WARRANTED OF very superior quality for machinery and burning. Being unmixed and perfectly free from gum, it works finely and perfectly satisfactorily on machinery, and will burn equal to the best Sperm in mechanical, night and other lamps. It has been in use largely for the past eight years, and is a favorite oil with our largest steamships, railroads, machine shops, factories, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good or may be returned at the expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt.

PAINTS! PAINTS!!—For building, fences, roofs, &c., at 11c. a pound; White Lead, 7c. do; Zinc, 8c.; Preble's Boiled Oil at 75c. a gallon; Oil for fences, roofs, &c., 50c., at No. 112 Maiden lane, N. Y. J. H. SMITH.

OILS!! OILS!!!—For buildings, fences, roofs, &c., 50 cents a gallon. Preble's Boiled Oil at 75 cents. Machinery Oil, 65 cents. Also, Paints and Varnishes at No. 112 Maiden lane, New York. J. H. SMITH.

SUMMER RETREATS.

BERNERS HOTEL, BERNERS-STREET, LONDON.
VISITORS TO ENGLAND—Will find at the above Hotel handsome apartments, moderate charges, and every attention to the comforts of those who may favor Mrs. ASHTON with their patronage.

ELGIN SPRING HOUSE—THE ELGIN SPRING HOUSE is open for the reception of visitors. It is a desirable place of resort for invalids or people of pleasure. The scenery about the Springs is most delightful, and presents rare sport by field and flood. The medicinal qualities of these Springs, equal to any in the world, and are recommended by the best physicians in the country for all cutaneous diseases. The proprietor will run a carriage to the Vergennes depôt, in connection with the mail trains and from, or to any other when requested. Post-Office, Vergennes, Vt. SOLOMON ALLEN, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW ROCHELLE.—This well-known Summer resort, fronting Long Island Sound, accessible at all hours of the day by either railroad or steamboat, and within one hour's ride of the city, is open for the season. Excellent fishing and boating, and all the other attractions of a first-class watering place. Southerners especially, will find it adapted to their taste. Applications may be made at No. 134 Fulton-st., or by letter addressed to the proprietors of the Neptune House, New Rochelle, New-York.

COAL.

RANGE AND FURNACE COAL DISCHARGING.—Landing, a cargo of White Ash and Broad Mountain, an article admirably adapted for ranges and furnaces, and will be sold 50 cents per ton less than the yard price, if taken direct from the boat. Also, for sale, the Peach Orchard, from the most approved veins, at the lowest market price. HENRY REEVE, Corner Canal and Centre and cor. Jane and West sts.

COAL—I am delivering the best Red Ash at $6 50, or in quantities of 5 tons or upwards, $6 25 per ton, served from my yards, Nos. 510 Greenwich-st., 116 Duane st. and [illegible]-st., corner of 9th av. PETER CLINTON.

COAL $6 50 PER TON—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

THE UNITED STATES MECHANICAL STREET CLEANING COMPANY—Are now prepared to contract with corporations, contractors, turnpike or plank road companies, for cleaning streets and highways of every description by the year, month or mile, in any part of the United States. The system of scavenging adopted by this Company, together with their sweeping and cleaning apparatus, has received the highest commendations from the press and authorities of every city where they have operated—the merits of the machines being not only valuable as efficient street cleaners, but as preservatives of the street surface, particularly as on cobble-stone pavements and macadamized roads. In this respect they receive the testimony of every civil engineer who witnesses their construction and mode of operation. In cities and large towns they simplify the whole system of cleaning, enabling the authorities to have any street or streets cleaned in a thorough manner in a few hours. For particulars address SMITH, SECKEL & CO., No. 335 Broadway, New-York, No. 330 South Front-st. Philadelphia.

STEAM GAUGES.—CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against the purchase and use of Steam Gauges made by A. Schmidt & Co., No. 22 Beekman-st., New York; said Gauges being an infringement of Bourdon's Patent, owned by the undersigned. Any person who either makes, vends, or uses any Steam Gauge, infringing our patents, will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.
American Steam Gauge Co.
H. K. MOORE, Superintendent,
Successors to E. H. ASHCROFT.
BOSTON, No. 4 Charlestown-st., July 12, 1855.

HARRISON'S VIOLET SOAP.—IN PERFUME it has the violet's fragrance, to the touch the velvet's softness. Let those lovely ones, lovely as the violet, use it always, and those not so lovely try it as an aid to beauty. It is sold by SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 104 William st. at wholesale, and by A. DUNG, No. 61 Broadway, at retail. They have HARRISON'S DENTAL SOAP, also, to cleanse and purify the teeth.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE AMERICAN JANE EYRE.
From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
"Mary Lyndon" is an American Jane Eyre, and her story is told with as much vigor, while it is as original and as profoundly interesting as Miss Bronte's.

JUST PUBLISHED, MARY LYNDON; OR, REVELATIONS OF A LIFE. AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
In one 12mo. vol., neatly bound in cloth. Price $1.

"Mary Lyndon is an American Jane Eyre," says one of her critics. "her story is told with as much vigor, while it is as original and as profoundly interesting as Miss Bronte's." It is but justice to the gifted author of "Mary Lyndon," to say that her book is no imitation. Not only was the life she reveals to us lived, but it was mostly written before the publication of "Jane Eyre." If *Miss Bronte's book was vividly life like this is still more* intense, for it is life itself. It has more characters, a greater variety, and a *more earnest purpose.* Equal to "Jane Eyre" in literary ability, it has a higher individual and social interest in its truthfulness to fact and life. "Mary Lyndon" has placed herself, her actions, her thoughts and feelings, in the sunlight of truth, and given the world a Daguerreotype of herself and the changing groups which surrounded her in her journey of smiles and tears, or as one of her critics remarks, "through a hell of passion into a heaven of repose."

Its success with the public is justifying every prediction, and the Press, far and near, welcome it as "a book which comes fully up to the most favorable criticism."

STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers, No. 222 Broadway.

And for sale by all Booksellers, Traveling Agents, Car Agents, and Newspaper Agents every where.

MEMOIRS OF JAMES GORDON BENNETT AND HIS TIMES.
PUBLICATION DAY ANNOUNCED.
The delay in the publication of the above anxiously expected Biographical Work, has been caused solely by the necessity of preparing for the press a second large edition, which will now enable the publishers to issue the work on SATURDAY, AUG. 11.
In one elegant volume of 488 pages, embellished with a fine medallion portrait of Mr. Bennett. Price $1 25.
STRINGER & TOWNSEND, Publishers, No. 222 Broadway.
N. B.—Orders should be forwarded without delay, to secure a prompt supply. Circulars furnished on application.

From the New-York Independent.
"Admirable, seasonable and vastly attractive."
A VISIT TO THE CAMP BEFORE SEBASTOPOL.
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TO MEN OF BUSINESS.—A BUSINESS MAN, who has been engaged in traveling and a canvassing business throughout the United States, more or less, during the past fifteen years, will be at liberty in the course of a few weeks to engage in some business which bids fair to prove lucrative to all who may take an interest in the same. Having some capital—with an active business tact—together with much experience in the mercantile line, would be pleased to treat with a person or persons, who may feel desirous of securing his services, upon percentage on sales or collections. Would have no objection of introducing a new and valuable article, or connecting himself with a manufacturing establishment, wherein the article manufactured might come into general use by prompt exertions. Unquestionable references given and required. Communications addressed to FRANK VAN ANTWERP, Cleveland, Ohio, will receive immediate attention.

$350.—PARTNER WANTED—With this amount to take a share in a first class literary paper, published weekly, with a good circulation. There is also connected with this paper a good book business which yields a net profit of $12 per week, exclusive of the paper. Any person who can invest the above amount THIS DAY, may apply to Mr. FOWLER, No. 166 Broadway, room No. 11, between the hours of 10 and 3.

FOR SALE—A first-class daguerreian gallery in the thriving city of Chicago, Ill. This gallery is one of the best in the city; has a well established business, and offers to an enterprising artist an opportunity to make a good investment that rarely occurs. For particulars inquire of W. G. CHAMBERLAIN, Chicago, Ill.; or WATSON, RIPTER & CO., No. 117 Broadway, New York.

$2,000 FOR $800.—A Straw Hat and Bonnet Manufacturing business, a building and improvement which costs $1,100; business been established six years worth $800; lease of the premises $300; tools $200; will be sacrificed, as the owner is out of health. For further particulars inquire at No. 60 6th-av.

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TO HATTERS.—FOR SALE—The Lease and Fixtures of a Hat Store in a good location and doing a good business will be sold either with or without the stock and tools. Apply to RAFFERTY & LEASK, No. 57 Chatham st.

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FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM. HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club-houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., or under the Astor House.

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FINE LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, in Very good do. at 6s.
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As usual, we receive direct from the factories, and retailed at wholesale prices.
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Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY OF DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Merinos, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

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WADDINGS, WADDINGS.—WHITE AND BLACK WADDINGS.—The subscriber is now receiving his Fall Waddings. They are of the first quality, and heavy. Feeling grateful to his customers for past favors, he hopes for a continuance of the same; and also of those who may please to call and examine for themselves. The public are respectfully invited by THOS. GWYNNE, No. 21 Cedar-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 2 Park-place, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—By Rev. S. HUTCHINGS and Mrs. HUTCHINGS, New Haven, Conn. The Autumn Term of this School will commence on the second WEDNESDAY of September. It is the aim of the instructors of this Institution, to make it in all respects, such as parents may desire for their daughters.
TERMS.—For board and instruction in the English, Classical and Scientific studies, $250 per annum. Pupils have the privilege of attending the Scientific Lectures of Yale College, at the charge of the Professors. Modern languages taught by superior native teachers.
REFERENCES.—Rev. Drs. Taylor and Bacon, and Prof. N. Porter; Hon. R. S. Baldwin, A. R. Street, Esq., Hon. A. N. Skinner, W. H. Russell, Esq., New Haven; Rev. Drs. Adams and Hallock and Gerard Hallock, Esq., New-York; Rev. Dr. Cox, Owego, N. Y.; Hon. T. Frelinghuysen, President Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J.; President Hopkins, Williams College, Massachusetts; D. H. Little, Esq., Cherry Valley, N. Y.; S. I. Andrews, Esq., Cleveland, Ohio, and the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., Boston.
Circulars may be obtained of A. Merwin, Bible House, New-York, and of Mr. Hutchings, at No. 23 Crown-st., New Haven.

INSTITUTION FOR YOUNG LADIES.—On Brooklyn Heights, No. 160 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.—ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., Principal.—The 21st annual session of his School commences on MONDAY, Sept. 10, in charge of the same excellent corps of teachers as during the past year. Every desirable facility is here furnished for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education, and no effort or expense will be spared in securing a continuance of the generous patronage hitherto enjoyed. For circulars &c., please apply as above.

MISS SPALDING would respectfully inform her friends and the public that the Fall term of her School, Elizabethtown, N. J., will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 11. For the consideration of $300 per annum, board, with the comforts of a home, together with a thorough training in English, will be furnished to a limited number of pupils. Extra branches at the usual extra prices. Circulars giving more particular information can be obtained at the bookstore of Mr. ROE LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, or by application to the Principal.

A CARD.—H. PEUGNET having closed his French Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen, in which I have been a Professor for the last three years, I beg to inform my friends and the public that I shall reopen, on the 12th of September next, in the large house No. 48 East 24th-st., an establishment of a similar character. Prospectuses, with full details, references and a letter from H. PEUGNET, to be had by addressing as above. ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS HAINES Begs respectfully to give notice to her friends and the public, that her school, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 18. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, or at Messrs. C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, or at Messrs. DODD, MEAD & NIXON'S, No. 21 Park-place. Applications for the admission of pupils can be made by letter, addressed to Miss HAINES, at her residence.

FAIR HAVEN SEMINARY—THOS. G. SLOAN, Principal.—This school is pleasantly located in Fair Haven, one mile from New Haven, Conn. Number of scholars limited to fifteen. Young ladies of any age, or boys under 12. A few vacancies to be filled. Next term to begin Aug. 28. Circulars at SHEPHARD'S bookstore, No. 182 Fulton-st.

PROFESSOR DRISLER—Has made arrangements to receive at his residence, No. 122 West 23d-st., a limited number of pupils in preparation, for the Freshman class of Columbia College. Prof. Drisler will attend in person to the classical department; the mathematical and miscellaneous studies will be under the charge of W. H. WILSON, Esq.

YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her School for Young Ladies, at No. 9 9th-st., on THURSDAY Sept. 13. Her school circulars may be obtained at the office of the Howard Insurance Co., No. 6 Wall-st., of Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 46 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st., and at her residence. She will be at home after Sept. 5.

MME. CHEGARAY'S DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Mme. CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents and guardians of her pupils and the public generally, that the above institution will be reopened on Thursday, the 13th of September 1855.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—This morning, (7th inst.,) a package containing the following Bond and Notes: Bond of the Union Club, payable to the order of J. F. Purdy, for $500; note of J. Warren Rogers, payable to the order of J. F. Purdy, for $221 31; note of J. Warren Rogers, payable to the order of J. F. Purdy for $221 31; note of C. H. Ogden, payable to the order of J. F. Purdy, for $300; note of [illegible] Watkinson, payable to the order of J. F. Purdy, for $1,047 85; note of J. O. Barker, payable to the order of J. F. Purdy, for $160. The public is cautioned against negotiating any of the above obligations, and the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at the office of J. F. PURDY, No. 73 Beaver st.

POCKETBOOK LOST—On Tuesday, the 7th, (probably in Canal-st., between Varick and Broadway,) containing scrip of Bank of Sing Sing, $2,000; Knickerbocker Ice Company, $1,000; and $45 in bills. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to the Office, No. 169 Canal st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—For a small private family, west of Broadway, below 4th st. Address BASFORD, No. 2 Burling-sl., stating location and terms, which must be moderate.

HOUSE WANTED TO RENT.—A moderate sized house, in a good locality in New-York or near the Heights, Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,915, New-York Post Office.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.
WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.
Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.
All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.
Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.
W. B. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 13 William st., New York.
REFERENCE—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, BANKERS, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Parties wishing to purchase will always find a supply of WARRANTS for sale at our office.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, 11 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND—Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their land warrants of J. B. N.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c. Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker st. first store from Broadway; Wm. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 88 South 8th-st., Phila.; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The 3-story and attic frame house, No. 122 Vanderbilt-av., second door from Myrtle-av., 25x38 feet, with dining-room extension 12x16 feet; dumb waiter connecting with kitchen; house contains 10 rooms; sliding doors on first and second stories; large sky light; well situated for a school. Apply to B. F. PERRY, Bank of New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The new elegant three-story, basement, sub-cellar brown stone front house, No. 166 [illegible] place, Brooklyn, finished with all the modern improvements. Price $11,000; would take $6,000 in clothing, or would let to good tenant at a very low rent to 1st of May. COWLEY & HASKELL, No. 6 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In Port Chester; lot 50 by 150, near the Depot. Inquire at No. 66 Bleecker-st. A. W. GOODELL.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE.—One of 30 acres, large mansion and splendid river view, 25 miles out; $14,000. One of 25 acres at Tarrytown, $30,000. One of 150 acres, 38 miles from the City, on Hudson River, $200 per acre. One of 25 acres, near Tarrytown, fine river view, $600 per acre. One splendid villa site, walled and arbored, 6 acres, near Tarrytown depôt, $16,000. One magnificent villa site, 10 acres running to river, one mile from Tarrytown depôt, $1,800 per acre. Several fine farms and country sites at Yonkers, and on the line of Harlem and New Haven Railroad. Farm of 232 acres, opposite Hyde-park, at $14,000—40 acres at Hyde park. Farm of 60 acres, one of 27 acres, and one of 90 acres, with dwelling, farm, &c., $4,500, near Peekskill. One of 180 acres, near Islip, L. I., $20,000. Seven acres at White Plains, large mansion, &c., $10,000. Also several other places. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—$6,000. A beautiful country seat for sale, situated on the Newburgh Branch of the New-York and Erie Railroad at the Washingtonville Station, 12 miles west of Newburg, and 2½ hours from New-York City. The buildings are new, and finished complete, (about 50 feet square,) with wood-house, barns, and other necessary fixtures. Over 200 fruit and ornamental trees, with 20 acres of land attached. For further particulars inquire of Capt. THOMAS N. HULSE, New York and Erie Railroad Pier; JOHN C. MOFFATT, No. 103 West 24th-st., New York; F. W. MOFFAT, Bank of Albany, or the owner on the premises.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. respectfully announce that in addition to their regular auction business, they have organized several departments for disposing of real estate by private contract, separate registers being kept for different localities. By this arrangement buyers whether of country or City property are furnished with unusual facilities for making their selections.
Parties wishing to sell are invited to furnish descriptions of their property, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office, No. 7 Broad st. Loans on bond and mortgage negotiated.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A beautiful residence, with two acres ground, on Long Island, 2½ miles from Peck slip Ferry, accessible by stages every half hour, and Railroad. This is one of the most beautiful locations in the vicinity of New-York; situated on Flushing avenue; a good dwelling, nearly new, with 11 rooms. The grounds in perfect order, fruit trees in abundance and a large vegetable garden. Very desirable as a residence or for investment. Possession immediately. Apply to C. B. FURMAN, No. 1 Park-row.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Situated at Birmingham, town of Derby, on the banks of the Housatonic River, amid the most beautiful river scenery in Connecticut; three hours' ride from New-York. House with 16 rooms, furnished with all modern conveniences; grounds 11 acres, with out buildings, ornamental trees, and fruit of all kinds in full bearing, and everything necessary to a complete residence. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine st., New-York.

AN EXCELLENT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON—House brick and nearly new, 44 by 30 feet; basement and cellar; five rooms on first floor; six rooms and closets on second floor; attics, well cistern, brick stable, &c.; lot about an acre, well stocked with choice fruit trees; is and on an elevation commanding an extensive view of river, vale and mountain; two hours by railroad from the City, and eight or ten minutes' walk from the depôt. Part of the price may remain on bond and mortgage. For particulars inquire of [illegible] No. 286 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE AT THE GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED.—Fifty acres—in addition 300 fruit trees; 5½ hours ride from New-York, 2½ miles from Shohola Depot, Erie Railroad, Sullivan County; price, $600—all cash; it is worth $1,500. This is a rare chance. Also 487 acres good land near the above, $1,100 half cash. Also, five farms in Highland town, same County. Also six farms at Clarkstown, Rockland County, N. Y. One of 3 acres, three quarters of a mile from [illegible]ville Staten Island, very cheap. Also one [illegible] miles from Red Bank, N. J., 82 acres, good buildings, $10,000; [illegible] this farm every Summer; the house can be filled with boarders at $5 and $8 per week. Also, 40 acres of land at West Brunswick, Hudson County N. Y. at $1 75 per acre—it may be worth $7 per acre; it must be sold immediately; warranted deed will be given. [illegible] highly respectable Judges of one of the Courts near said land says he supposes it is worth $4 per acre. Apply at J. VANDERBILT, No. 61 Fulton st.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS TO EXCHANGE—One of 42 acres, one of 125 acres and one of 80 acres, in Rockland County, N. Y., near depôt. One of 40 acres at Nyack, N. Y., river front. One of 25 acres at Hempstead, L. I., near depôt. All with good improvements, excellent soil and an abundance of the best of fruit. For sale or exchange for improved property in the City of New-York. A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad st.

CHEAP HOME IN BROOKLYN.—A new three-story and basement brick dwelling can be had by paying only $400 cash. The remainder may remain on mortgage as long as the buyer pleases. DIMICK & SHUFELT, No. 61 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM OF 40 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—Situated near the station of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad at Port Chester. Inquire for particulars of E. D. WESLEY, No. 48 William-st.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.—That desirable property known as No. 117 Cherry-st., being at the corner of Catharine-st. Apply to PECARE, BARNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY. One hundred and ten acres of land in the same more or less, near Long Island Sound, with buildings, &c. [illegible] Three hundred dollars per acre. LAWRENCE FOWLER, at Pelham Bridge, will direct to the land.

TIMBER.—The subscriber offers for sale at his place, thirty-five miles from New-York, on the Long Island Sound the following varieties of timber and cord wood, viz.: Locust and chestnut posts and large locust for ship timber; white, black, pin and red oak, for planks or decks [illegible]; very large black walnut, chestnut, hickory, &c. 1,000 to 2,000 cords of wood, consisting of oak, chestnut and hickory, piled and ready for immediate delivery. Steamer Glen Cove, leaving Peck slip, New-York, daily, at 4 P. M., stops at this place. HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Manor, Queen's County, L. I.

FIRST-CLASS ROW-BOAT FOR SALE.—A fine row-boat, 40 feet long, 5 foot beam, with trunk, mast, sail, oars, awning and cushions, carries 16 persons, is [illegible] costly, suitable for pleasure parties, built by Fish in the best style; would cost to build now $150; will be sold low. Apply to FISH & MORTON, No. 404 Water st.

BOAT FOR SALE.—A 28 foot cat boat, built by Fish & Morton, 2 years old, in good order. She is very stiff, and a good sea boat. She will be sold very cheap as the owner is going to Europe. For further particulars, apply at No. 10 South st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Three elegant houses in River-terrace, Hoboken, within three minutes' walk of the Ferry and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and City of New York, with bath, gas, hot and cold water, &c., to families of the first respectability only. Inquire at the office corner of 2d and Hudson sts., Hoboken, of EDWARD MARTIN.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The desirable cottage house No. 290 West 24th st., between 9th and 10th avs. It will be put in complete order for a good tenant. Apply to T. R. JACKSON, No. 329 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house on Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington st., N. Y.

COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET.—Possession immediately, a neat and convenient cottage house situated on 86th st., near the Hudson River, with large garden (10 lots) well stocked with fruit trees, bushes, grape arbor, asparagus bed, &c., &c. Hudson River Railroad cars and stages close by. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Inquire on the premises of WM. HADDON, or at the office of LEOP. EIDLITZ, No. 306 Broadway.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The dwelling part of house No. 135 Grand st., one block east of Broadway. The apartments consist of three entire floors, all recently put in perfect condition. Croton and gas in the house. Inquire of BACON & RAVEN, No. 135 Grand-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LEASE.—Two large workshops and one large three-story brick house, together with three lots of ground, corner of Lexington av. and 46th st. Apply to W. C. KERR, No. 67 6th av.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—To let or lease for a term of years, the new substantial brick buildings Nos. 12 and 14 Pitt-st., with or without steam power. The buildings are well lighted and airy, and adapted to almost any kind of business. For further information inquire on the premises.

TO LET—The dwelling part of house No. 293 6th-av., three doors below 19th st. House in good order, containing some 10 rooms—bath, gas, &c., suitable for a genteel boarding-house. The rent will be taken out in board, of a respectable and genteel party. Good reference required for responsibility, character, &c. Inquire in the morning, before 9 o'clock, of Mr. COLBURN in the house, or No. 432 Broadway, or of REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 294 and 295 6th-av., one door below 19th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The house No. 219 Spring-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., near Clinton Market. The store is fifty feet deep, and would be a good stand for a baker. Inquire at No. 6 Ferry-st.

TWO-STORY AND ATTIC HOUSE TO LET—In 6th-st., near Washington square. Has bath, range, gas, &c. Possession on or before the 1st September. Address H. M. HUMPHREY, Bank of New-York.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER.—At low rates, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 103 Walker-st.

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ADIRONDACK PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William st., corner of Platt-st., Agent of the Adirondack Iron Company.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE SHEARS—Consisting of [illegible] THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and [illegible] Market.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMINENT FRENCH TRAGEDIENNE, RACHEL, will make her first appearance ON THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, at the METROPOLITAN THEATRE, New-York. General Office, No. 45 Wall-st., room No. 22.

RACHEL DRAMATIC COMPANY.
REPERTOIRE of the principal pieces to be acted by the Rachel Dramatic Company, under the management of Raphael Felix.
ANCIENT TRAGEDIES.
HORACES and POLYEUCTE by Corneille; PHEDRE, BAJAZET and ANDROMAQUE by Racine.
MODERN TRAGEDIES.
MARIE STUART by Lebrun—JEANNE D'ARC, by Soumet—LUCRECE, by Ponsard—VIRGINIE, by Latour St. Ybars.
DRAMAS.
ADRIENNE LECOUVREUR, by Scribe and Legouvé—ANGELO by Victor Hugo. MLLE DE BELLE ISLE by Alexandre Dumas—LADY TARTUFFE and LA JOIE FAIT PEUR by Madame de Girardin.
COMEDIES.
TARTUFFE, by Molière—DEPIT AMOUREUX, by Molière—LE CAPRICE by Alfred de Musset—LES DEUX [illegible], by Jules de Prémaray—LE MARI DE LA VEUVE, &c. &c.
All these pieces have been expressly translated into English, and the original and translation printed opposite each other, for the accommodation of the American public. They will be ready for sale in a few days, and will be found at the Metropolitan Theatre Box Office, and at the Agency of the Rachel Dramatic Company, No. 45 Wall st.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. TRIUMPH OF CINDERELLA by the PYNE AND HARRISON OPERA COMPANY.
Received on the occasion of its first representation with unbounded delight and applause, by a most crowded, delighted, and fashionable audience.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 8, 1855.
The grand Romantic Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA.
New and Gorgeous Scenery; Fairy Transformations; Rich Costumes; Scenic Illusions.
Prince Felix.... Mr. W. Harrison
Dandini.... Mr. Borrani; [illegible]
Thisbe.... Miss Holman; Fairy Queen.... [illegible]
Pompolino.... Mr. Horncastle; Alidoro.... Mr. Holman
Pedro.... [illegible]
Cinderella.... Miss Louisa Pyne
With the beautiful song by Sir Henry Bishop, I'LL HEAR THE GAY LARK.
THURSDAY and SATURDAY—The great Comedian Mr. Burton.
FRIDAY—Cinderella.
Tickets.... Fifty Cents
Private Boxes.... Five Dollars
Orchestra Seats.... One Dollar
Box Office open daily, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., for securing Orchestra seats and Private Boxes only. Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-STREET.
REOPENING
For a short period only, commencing
THIS EVENING
Under the direction of Mons. L. FIOT, stage manager of the French Theatre New-Orleans.
DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
BALLET TROUPE OF FRENCH AND SPANISH DANCERS AND FRENCH VAUDEVILLE COMPANY,
by several artists from the French Theatre, New-Orleans.
The Ballet will include the following eminent artists: Señorita SOTO, Mlle. VICTORINE FRANCK, Mlle. NATALIE TILMAN, Mlle. HENRY, Mons. CARRESE, Mons. L. TILMAN, [illegible]
WITH A FULL CORPS DE BALLET.
The Vaudeville Company consisting of Mons. GUSTAVE, Mlle. ALINE, Mons. FRANCHEVILLE, Mme. AUGUSTINE, Mons. OCTAVE, Mlle. MARIE LEVALLIER, M. LEVALLIER.
Notwithstanding the expense incurred by this extraordinary combination and recherche entertainment, the price of admission [illegible] ONLY FIFTY CENTS.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, the performance will commence with, for the first time, a Comedy entitled UN CAPRICE, [illegible] Comedie, in one act, by M. A. de Musset.
After which, for the first time, a Spanish Ballet, entitled LA GITANA.
Pedro La Gitana.... Señorita Soto
Count D'Aguilar.... [illegible]
During the Ballet the following dances:
LA [illegible], by Mlle. V. Franck, Mlle. N. Tilman and M. Tilman.
LA MALAGUENA AND LE TAMBOURINE, Two Spanish Dances by Señorita Soto.
[illegible] Mlle. V. Franck, [illegible] and Mons. Tilman.
[illegible] Señorita Soto and Mons. Carrese.
[illegible] Mlle. V. Franck and [illegible] Tilman.
GRAND FINALE.
All the Artists and Corps de Ballet.
To conclude with, first time, LES SUITES D'UN PREMIER LIT, Vaudeville, in one act, composed by MM. Labiche and Marc Michel.
For characters and incidents see bills of the theatre. Doors open at 7; performance commence at 7½.
Grand Ballet and Vaudeville every night in the week.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, [illegible] Gabriel Ravel [illegible] RAVEL FAMILY—THIS EVENING will be presented the Grand Ballet of THE CAPTIVE. [illegible] After which THE THREE GLADIATORS, by the [illegible] MAGIC TRUMPET. Clown.... Gabriel Ravel [illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8. WYMAN, [illegible] wonderful exploits in Legerdemain have won for him the title of the GREATEST MAGICIAN OF THE AGE, will appear THIS AFTERNOON and THIS EVENING in a choice variety of his beautiful feats of magic and ventriloquism. The BEARDED INFANT, [illegible] the DWARF LADY, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, &c., to be seen at the same time. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten 12½ cents.
BARNUM'S GALLERY OF BEAUTY—[illegible] in America. Circulars to be had at the Museum.

THE FIRST ANNUAL "HOP" OF THE LONG BRANCH ASSOCIATION will be given at the Metropolitan Hotel, Long Branch, New-Jersey, FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 10. Steamers James Christopher and Ocean Wave leave foot of [illegible] daily, Morning and Evening, on Friday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. See advertisement.

THE MAMMOTH TREE OF CALIFORNIA.—This Monarch of the Forest, whose size has never been equaled, will be on exhibition for a short time at the CRYSTAL PALACE, previous to its departure for the Crystal Palace of Sydenham, England. Its height was 363 feet, its diameter 30 feet, or nearly 100 in circumference. The Palace, Statuary, and a vast collection of other curiosities are still on exhibition. Doors open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of Paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It contains 300 of the finest works of art ever [illegible] exhibition. Recent additions have been made to this extensive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—No. 472 BROADWAY.—Open every Evening during the week. Tickets 25 cents. All business transacted by HENRY WOOD.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ELY & MUNGER, PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, No. 519 Broadway, where may be found an extensive assortment of their celebrated PIANOS, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength, durability, sweetness and purity of tone. Our School Piano, 6½ octaves, is believed to be superior to anything of the same compass—plain, cheap and substantial.
ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
Also, Sole Agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.'S MELODIONS.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have, in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their Piano Forte Warerooms to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS respectfully invite attention to their piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is acknowledged the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

WONDERFULLY CHEAP.—A 7 octave splendid rosewood piano, with carved desk, [illegible] legs, papier mache plate, and every valuable improvement, can be seen at C. H. HILL'S, No. 56 Great Jones-st., between Broadway and Bowery. Price $180.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT?—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on.
THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont,
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this country, they recommend for BEAUTY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.
The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the [illegible] with which it is produced and laid on, [illegible] fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—lasting a life-time without repairs, renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class dwellings in town or country, to investigate the subject.
They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz.:
JOHN BRODIE, No. 487 Washington-st., New York.
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Communications addressed to J. W. [illegible], Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 300 West 18th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Read! Read! if you've been cheated, read.
And for the future take good heed.
E. LYON BEGS TO LEARN that many of his customers have been imposed upon by peddlers, who are selling counterfeits of his powders [illegible] the genuine Magnetic Powder for the destruction of insects [illegible] fac simile of his signature on the [illegible] also the bottles of Magnetic Pills have the same. Depot No. 424 Broadway.

FOREIGN EXTRACTS.

The Law of Divorce in England—Mrs. Norton's Case.

From the London Leader, July 21.

There is a skeleton, it is said, in every house, but, by a peculiar hypocrisy, almost unparalleled in the history of mankind, English society agrees to ignore the domestic monstrosity, and affects to disbelieve in the existence of skeletons anywhere, except in disreputable neighborhoods or ill-regulated families.

There is no greater instance of flagrant injustice, violating every principle of equity, humanity, and decency, than the existing law with respect to divorce. The judges of the land, the chancellors and [illegible], the Law Lords, the lawyers in the ecclesiastical courts, Bishops and lay saints, agree to [illegible] that some change ought to take place. [illegible] They admit the causes of divorce existing as much among the poor as among the rich, yet, at present, divorce from the bond of marriage is not to be obtained without an Act of Parliament or the hundreds of pounds which that [illegible] costs. The law is open to all men, and James [illegible] and Dinah his wife, the Manchester weavers, can obtain a divorce, if they will procure the witnesses, arrange the evidence, employ the counsel, and pay for the Act of Parliament. James and Dinah generally go a shorter way to work, and render themselves open to various criminal and civil proceedings.

One interested victim, Mrs. Norton—groaning under a bondage where she is bound yet alone, enslaved yet [illegible]—has put forth an eloquent appeal in "A Letter to the Queen," on the Divorce Bill with which Lord Chancellor Cranworth has tantalized Parliament, and the hopes of Her Majesty's lieges. Mrs. Norton shows how in the existing state of the law a woman may be exposed to persecution of every kind. She was charged with infidelity to her husband in an action brought against Lord Melbourne, and although, as she affirms in the most solemn language, innocent, and prepared to establish her innocence, she was shut out from the Court. She was separated from her husband by consent; and after separation he invades her separate property, examines the books at her bankers, subpoenas her publishers, and compels them to declare what are the copyrights they hold, what the sums they paid Mrs. Norton—thus making her feel that even the earnings of her pen are not her own in law—for, "amazing to say," she observes, "the copyright of my works, nay my very soul and brains, are not my own." One of the tradesmen sued on a contract undertaken by Mr. Norton to pay his wife; but it [illegible] from the trial that "the creditors cannot sue the 'non-existent' married woman; the husband cannot contract with a 'non-existent' married woman, and the non-existent married woman cannot be compelled to pay if she refuses to discharge the debt." Mr. Norton sent her letters signed "Greenacre," inviting her to meet him in an empty house; and when she declined to return to him, he advertised her in the papers as having left him, her family and home. Her husband has stopped £1,500 of her year's income, and [illegible] "No one would lend money to a married woman; she can give no security." But it is impossible to follow this amazing case [illegible] the details of its injustice.

"I declare," says the injured [illegible], summing up her own case, "upon the holy sacrament of God, that I was not Lord Melbourne's mistress; and what is more, I do not believe (and nothing shall ever make me believe) that Mr. Norton ever thought that I was. [illegible] He never had a real conviction (not even an unjust one) to make him consider it. He wavered, because he was doing not what he thought necessary and just, but what he imagined would 'answer'; and sometimes one thing appeared likely to answer, and sometimes another. He thought the course he took respecting me and my children, in 1836, would answer; and so far as it did answer, that he is two thousand a year richer. He thought his defence to the tradesman's action, in 1853, would answer; and so far it did answer, that he is five hundred a year richer. But he never believed the accusations on which he has twice founded his [illegible] measures of expediency. He acknowledged he did not believe them, to others who have published his acknowledgment.

"It ought not to be *possible* that any man, by most [illegible] to justice, should serve a mere purpose of interest or vengeance; it ought not to be *possible* that any man should make 'the law' his minister, in seeking not that which is just, but that which may 'answer.'"

Ought this to be? *That* question is the gist of Mrs. Norton's letter to the Queen. She establishes her case by reference to the testimony of Sir John Bayley, Lord Wynford, and many other [illegible] who are [illegible], some of them on Mr. Norton's own side. She is quite right when she [illegible] that *if she had committed the offence charged against her, she would have obtained freedom from her husband, and an independent existence before the law.* Nay, if her husband had been more successful, and had succeeded, however falsely, in establishing the charge against her, she would have been free. More than one story shows what may be done by breaking the law instead of obeying it.

There is a case before the House of Lords this week—Sumner's divorce. In 1840, Penelope Rubina Maria Velgamachi was married to Morton Cornish Sumner, only son of Mr. Richard Sumner, of Puttenham Priory, in Surry; and in 1855, Morton seeks a divorce from his wife. The whole story has happened in the interval. In 1840, soon after their marriage at Corfu, Penelope writes to her husband's parents, telling them that Morton has been severely ill under an attack of brain fever. She speaks kindly of him, and evidently she devoted herself to protect his shattered health. Some few months afterwards a fall brought on a premature confinement, and she gave birth to a child. The couple returned to the Ionian Islands, they traveled in Germany, they came to England, and here, in 1850, Mrs. Morton meets her husband's parents. By this time she had conceived a repugnance to her husband, whom she declares to have been in such a state of health, that, in point of fact, he had never been a husband to her. How then could she have given birth to a child? It is his father that asks the question. It must be remembered that the child was born within five months and one week of the marriage. To the father's inquiry she answers that Mr. Sumner was not the father of that child, and that she would swear to it. She leaves her husband; is lost to his view for some time; writes that she *has procured a divorce in America*, and in Corfu again marries a certain Nicholas Kalerghi, with whom she is now, apparently, at Galatz or Bucharest. The summons to appear before the House of Lords pursues her to Turkey; and, throwing her arms around her second husband, she hopes that in any new marriage which Morton may contract, he may be as happy as she is now. The story is told before the House of Lords this week, and on the deposition of their own messenger, the Lords have no doubt as to the adultery, since Mrs. Morton Sumner has married a second time. Sometimes we call this bigamy; to the House of Lords, viewing it technically, *pro hac vice*, it is adultery; and the Lord Chancellor "moves that Sumner's Divorce Bill be read a second time." Morton is free, and so is Penelope.

Mrs. Norton might attain her object, if her husband were more unscrupulous than she paints him. Another story has already been told in print, although it does not stand very conspicuously before the public. A gentleman of property is married to a lady of good connections, and of some attractions, but his desire for an heir is not gratified. He appears to be an attached husband, and certainly the lady is an attached wife. She is attentive to the household and watches over his interests as carefully as if he were not himself captious and niggardly. Suddenly, however, he brings forward a story that she is too familiar with one of the grooms; that she has proceeded to the last familiarities, and has even made herself notorious in the stable-yard! This statement, accompanied by very circumstantial details, is told to her father, and *is believed!* The lady indignantly denies the calumny. Other servants are set to watch or to persecute her; the butler, taking advantage of her position to become a [illegible] in his own account. The husband, told [illegible], does not appear to disbelieve it, but [illegible] the butler. Perhaps, if the butler had [illegible], it would have been as useful as if the story about the groom had been true. Let the reader picture to himself a lady living in a country house in Ireland, and subjected to treatment of this kind; her husband calumniating her, her own friends believing him, her servants conspiring against her, the butler insolently and alarmingly invading her very bedroom at night. The lady actually goes mad; and, being mad, confesses that her husband's story is true. The untruth of the tale is proved by the circumstantial statement of one servant, and by a number of facts collected elsewhere, which are incompatible with the story. A judgment of the Ecclesiastical Court, however, has pronounced a divorce *a mensa et thoro*; and the husband's way to a bill in Parliament appears to be clear. Such is the story told in a pamphlet by Mr. John Fahey, the barrister acting on behalf of the lady, in the case of "Talbot vs. Talbot."

If the husband had succeeded, Mrs. Talbot would at all events have been free. Penelope Velgamachi actually became so, and is a happy [illegible]

woman. No matrimonial offence has been proved against Mrs. Norton; she is "non-existent" in law—in a condition worse than the slave's, for she is bound, yet unprotected.

THE FOURTH OF JULY IN ENGLAND.

Address of the United Kingdom Alliance to the Citizens of the State of New-York.

On this auspicious and glorious Fourth of July, you are realizing a freedom and entering on a struggle not less momentous and honorable than that contemplated by your patriot forefathers when, solemnly pledging to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor, and appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, they declared the United Colonies were, and of right ought to be, free and independent States. History has recorded the Fourth of July, 1776, as a day of moral heroism. Posterity and the voice of humanity have ratified the act of that day as worthy of the political freedom inaugurated; and we recognize in the events transpiring among you this day, the commencement of a moral and social revolution even more vast in its influence upon America and the world.

While we reverence the past and congratulate you on the present, we look with anxious hope to the future. Free institutions, and all the advantages of personal and popular enlightenment, have not preserved your country from the tyranny of intemperance. That fearful thraldom has baffled all the resources of your Republic, and has bound you, as it has the rest of the world, in chains more powerful than the vengeance of despots, more degrading than the debasement of the serf. But we rejoice to know that you have resolved to be indeed free. "Yourselves have struck the blow." We accept, as an augury of success, the appointment of this day as the first of the struggle against the strong hold of the tyrant, and we doubt not that by God's help you will carry the Cause to triumph.

We owe America much in this matter. It was among you that the Temperance Enterprise struck its deepest root many years ago. To you and the zeal of your Beechers and Cheevers, are we indebted for much of the rapid progress of a cause which, in its relation to individual and social welfare, has done so much. We thank you for the spectacle of men able to deny themselves, and to induce their fellows to abandon all attachments to fatal habits; but we are now called on to admire a Nation resolved at all sacrifices to uproot a social institution which ruins and destroys the people.

It will add vigor to your resolution and decision to your counsels, to know that we are following your steps. Not only in our Colonies, but among our people at home the prohibition of the drink traffic has become the rallying ground of a great party. The glorious tidings which reached us from your State, carried the conviction of many of our statesmen. You have now secured the Law—see that it be enforced. Your influence is not bounded by the Atlantic. *Your success will be ours.* Your failure would be our discouragement. Let us urge you to redoubled vigilance. The enemy is on the alert. Your work is not ended, it is only begun. To shrink now would be treachery. You have won the outworks. The citadel is before you. God be thanked for what you have accomplished! God give you strength to complete and establish the Victory.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Council of the United Kingdom Alliance.

WM. HARVEY, Chairman.
NATH'L CARD, Treasurer.
SAMUEL POPE, Hon. Secy.
THOS. BARKER, Secy. U. K. A.

And ratified by an Assembly of upwards of eight thousand persons assembled in the Grounds of Elvaston Castle, on the 4th of July, 1855.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

Meyerbeer's "L'Etoile du Nord" was produced under the direction of the composer, at the Royal Italian Opera, London, on the 19th of last month. The London *Times* in a short preliminary notice of the performance, says: "The dialogue, spoken at the Opera Comique, has been turned by the composer into accompanied recitative, which thus gives to the new work the style and proportions of what is technically denominated 'grand opera,' and fits it for the exigencies of the Italian stage. A more brilliant success could not have been achieved. Nor was ever success more amply merited. The general execution was admirable—marvellous, indeed, when it is considered that this was the first performance of one of the most difficult operas ever written,—an opera which took the Parisians, so much more experienced than ourselves in the production of entertainments on a vast scale, upwards of six months to prepare. Long as was the performance (and it was nearly a quarter to one before it terminated), we never remember to have seen a densely crowded audience more thoroughly delighted. To say nothing of the well-deserved compliments to Mme. Bosio, Herr Formes, Signor Lablache, and the other principal singers, M. Meyerbeer was twice brought before the curtain at the end of the second act, amid enthusiastic cheering, and again at the conclusion of the opera, when he came on with all the performers, and the stage was literally covered with wreaths and bouquets. Another call—and one as richly deserved as that awarded to the celebrated composer himself—was for Mr. Costa, whose exertions in getting up the opera so quickly, and at the same time so efficiently, must have been unparalleled. Notwithstanding the varied and elaborate choruses, the unusual number of supernumeraries, the complicated stage accessories, and the highly-wrought concerted music, in which the "L'Etoile du Nord" abounds, there was scarcely a weak point in the whole performance. The orchestra of the Royal Italian Opera has accustomed the public to such *tours de force*; but on the present occasion the chorus, and, indeed, *everything else, was just as perfect as the orchestra*. Besides the singers we have mentioned, Mlle. Marai, Mlle. Jenny Bauer, Mme. Rudersdorff, Signori Gardoni, Lucchesi, Tagliafico, Zelger, Polonini, &c., had parts in the opera; and a more earnest desire on all hands to give every possible effect to a great work has seldom been exhibited in a public theatre. That this was strictly due to one who has had so much to do with the prosperity of the Royal Italian Opera cannot be denied; but debts of honor are rarely paid with such hearty and unanimous good will; and M. Meyerbeer must be the most exacting of composers if he was not really (as he appeared) satisfied and pleased.

The Birmingham (England) Musical Festival comes off on the four last days of the present month. The preparations for this meeting are this year on a scale of unexampled liberality, the programme before us showing that the Committee have determined on sparing no efforts to maintain the celebrity which the Festivals of Birmingham long since acquired. We are informed that greater care than ever has been bestowed in selecting the members of the choral department, which in strength consists of about three hundred and fifty performers; a fair proportion of these are from the metropolis, and from Bradford and its neighborhood a considerable number have been obtained. Such arrangements are, we believe, being made as will secure the very highest perfection in the execution of the choruses, a matter to which sufficient attention is seldom paid. The band consists of about one hundred and fifty performers, so that, combined, we shall have an array of five hundred in the orchestra. The principal vocalists include, Madame Grisi, Mademoiselle Bosio, Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Castellan, Madame Viardot, and Miss Dolby. There are four tenors: Signor Mario, Signor Gardoni, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Sims Reeves; to these are added Signor Lablache, Mr. Weiss, and Herr Formes. Mr. Costa conducts, as usual. One of the principal attractions of the Festival, so far as the musical world is concerned, will be the performance of Mr. Costa's new oratorio, entitled "Eli," which has been written for this meeting; the subject is from the first four chapters of the 1st Book of Samuel. The words have been composed by Mr. William Bartholomew. The oratorio itself, especially the choruses, is represented to us as highly effective, and the charm of novelty which its first performance presents will add in a peculiar degree to the interest with which the Birmingham Festival is always regarded. The selections are unexceptionable; on Tuesday morning the "Elijah" is to be performed; on Wednesday the new oratorio; on Thursday, the "Messiah," and on Friday, Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," Mozart's "Requiem," and a selection from Handel's "Israel in Egypt." The three evenings are devoted to the usual class of concerted music. Glancing over the programme, we observe on Tuesday evening Mr. Macfarren's cantata "Lenora;" on Wednesday, we have, *inter alia*, Mendelssohn's "Loreley," and selections from "The Huguenots;" and on Thursday, Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony, with selections from the "Etoile du Nord, &c. The programme presents the appearance of having been very carefully and judiciously prepared. The magnificent hall is undergoing a very elaborate course of decoration suitable to the architecture of the building. From the descriptions which have appeared in the local papers the decoration is of the most gorgeous character, the ceiling being studded with those delicious ara-

besques for which we are indebted to Raffaelle's genius. The mode of lighting is to be entirely changed; the new plan is by sunlights in the three compartments of the ceiling, more than 1,200 burners being employed in obtaining sufficient illumination.

The farewell benefit of Mr. Farren took place at the Haymarket Theatre, on the 16th July, when a very large number of persons were unable to obtain admission, in consequence of the smallness of the house, which was completely crammed in every corner shortly after the opening of the doors. Nearly all the great English performers of the day cooperated to give due importance and effect to this most interesting leave-taking; and the entertainments, therefore, might well challenge the severest criticism, were not criticism of any kind out of place upon such an occasion. It was an evening for sentiment rather than judgment—appealing to the heart rather than to the reason. An old favorite—one of the greatest actors that ever trod the British stage, which can boast so many—was to bid adieu to the public that his talent had delighted and instructed for half a century, and his brother artists, who thronged around him, came, no less than the audience, to pay their last tributes of love and respect to the toil-worn veteran. It were ungracious, then, to examine how things were done, or to make any distinction between the first actor and the last, for all were animated by one spirit, and did their best to please. We may state, however, that the chief performers—Miss Helen Faucit, Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Keeley, Madame Celeste, Messrs. Keeley, Buckstone, Compton and Harley—were greatly received on coming upon the stage, and recalled, with acclamations, after their respective performances; that Mr. Sims Reeves and Mr. Albert Smith were similarly complimented, *encored* in their vocal efforts, which, though possessing merits widely different in character, were both most admirable in their way. Mr. W. Farren bore up manfully against the deep emotion which such a scene could not fail to create, and, as *Lord Ogleby*, went through the one scene of "The Clandestine Marriage," included in the programme, better than could reasonably have been expected under the circumstances. His subsequent attempts, however, to address the audience—who *would* cheer and wave hats or handkerchiefs with unremitting zeal, and surrounded by his brother artists, who gazed on him with moistened eyes, or wrung his hand with affectionate reverence—were entirely fruitless. The parting words of gratitude were essayed again and again, but hysterical sobs choked their utterance. The curtain was raised once more, by the unanimous demand of the audience—the cheering was repeated even more vigorously than before—and then—Mr. Farren's long and honorable career as a public man terminated forever.

A new piece has been produced at the London Princess's Theatre, under the somewhat whimsical title of "How Stout you're Getting!" As may be supposed, it is of a very light description, has scarcely any of the components that constitute a regular plot, and turns entirely on smart dialogue, humorous repartee, and practical fun, comprised in the distress of a little fat gentleman, Mr. Plummy, a chemist and druggist, who has no idea that he is becoming corpulent, until constantly told by his wife and others that he visibly expands in circumference and weight, as a natural consequence of indolent and gormandizing habits. Mrs. Plummy comforts him by saying that she cannot endure the thoughts of such a change in his figure, and Dr. Dulcet, his physician in ordinary, has delivered his professional opinion that if he once reaches thirteen stone he will go on increasing in bulk until he represents a gigantic animated pumpkin. Plummy upon this commences a series of reducing experiments, under which process he keeps running to a weighing machine to ascertain their effect. But he has received payment of two accounts in bags of silver, and, forgetting that he has thrust them into his pockets, falls into utter despair at finding himself some pounds heavier than he was before he put himself under a course of gymnastics. He relieves his servant Margery, who is deaf, from much of her domestic work, draws the water from the well, brings up the coals from the cellar, mounts a ladder to hang up a picture, and narrowly escapes breaking his neck, spars and dances a polka with Slick, a professor of pugilism and the art saltatorial, as fat as himself; and finally determines on a tour to Switzerland with Mrs. Plummy, that he may try the ascent of Mont Blanc as a last resource. From these limited materials a very amusing bagatelle is constructed, which produces uninterrupted merriment for forty minutes. The piece depends entirely on the acting.

Charley Burr.

"Married, on the 23d inst., at Saratoga Spa, Mr. Charles Burr to Mrs. Mary Beach, daughter of the late Hon. Samuel Young."

"Charley Burr," as he is known by most of our long resident citizens, was the son of a very wealthy father. That father died in the early part of November, 1844, worth, according to the judgment of the appraisers, $430,000. "Charley" was an only child, and hence would be, without the intervention of a will, his only heir.

The son was of a strange cast of mind. Some cause had shaken his intellect, and made him at times "put strange antics on;" and yet those who knew him best, and especially those who imagined the cause, never doubted his sanity. His father treated him with disdain and contumely, contributed in nowise to his support, refused intercourse with him, and denied him the shelter of his roof. Burr for many years was thus an outcast. He lived upon the cold charities of the world, gathering at times a starving subsistence by peddling books. Some few humble citizens of Albany, to whom he attached himself, gave him at times bread and shelter. All this while lived in this vicinage, several collateral relatives of the father and his heir-at-law, in the absence or case of disfranchisement of the son. That the father would utterly disinherit the son, no one ever doubted. Those relatives were all *rich*, and yet poor Charley Burr eked out an existence for years by peddling books at their door. He was recognized only as a repulsive mendicant in the streets.

At length the father died, with his coffers of wealth filled full about him. His relatives *knew*, and every one supposed, that he had left a will. But the search even of avarice and of most bitter chagrin, could not find any. Charley Burr, the beggar, was by law, and the fortune of his father's sudden death, the possessor of a world of wealth. His relatives and new-born friends forthwith declared him insane, and with a kindly motive of saving his property from waste, applied for a commission of lunacy. The application was made to the Chancellor on the 16th November, 1844, and upon the petition of a relative residing in this city. No one doubts what would have been the result had Burr resisted it; but he, for some inducement or reason, consented to a decree that his property might be secured from the reach of casualty, and a man servant was selected to wait upon his outgoings and incomings. John Cramer was appointed the committee of his estate, and Benjamin F. Hoag the committee of his person. From that period down, the dockets of the Court abound with applications for divers purposes. A clerk was appointed to keep accounts; solicitor's fees were audited; the salaries of the clerk and servant were increased from time to time; books and furniture were authorized to be given Burr, &c.

By the terms of the decree of insanity, Burr could not by will or otherwise dispose of his property. It was shut up within the keeping of chancery and his committee, to descend at his death, to his legal heirs. But in the early part of 1847, he made application for a modification of the decree in this respect, so that he could dispose of his property. This application was supported by the testimony of physicians and other reputable witnesses, as to his sanity, and on the 28th of May, 1847, chancery yielded to the pressure of truth and justice, and thus modified the decree. So that from that time, Burr was the absolute and unrestrained owner of his immense estate. His "keeper" has been retained about him from prudential motives, and he has enjoyed the full fruition of his wealth.

The sequel to this "strange, eventful story," is written above. No one living ever dreamed that Charley Burr would marry. And yet he has, and, as the story runs, has made a marriage settlement of half his wealth upon his wife. And more than all is the startling fact to *some*, that if he shall have issue of this marriage the large balance of his wealth will go in a direction most totally adverse to his *father's* purposes and *others'* long awaiting hopes.—*State Police Tribune.*

We learn that Hon. M. Schoonmaker, Superintendent of the Bank Department, has in preparation a valuable work. It is a compilation of the banking laws of the State, arranged for convenient reference, according to subjects. An appendix is to contain forms and other matters of interest to those having business to transact with the Bank Department. The need of such a work has long been felt, and to a large class it is almost indispensable. Mr. Schoonmaker's position and abilities well qualify him to make it all that it should be.—*Evening Journal, Aug. 2.*

Great Robbery at Congress Hall—$15,000 Worth of Property Stolen.

From the Saratoga Daily News, Aug. 6.

One of the most daring robberies that has taken place at Saratoga occurred on Sunday morning at Congress Hall. The room of Mr. Halsey, of Ithaca, was opened by some adroit thieves, and nine Williamsport and Elmira Railroad First Mortgage Bonds of $1,000 each, numbered somewhere between 50 and 70; a lot of diamond jewelry, part of four sets, valued at $4,000 to $5,000; about $500 in bank bills, and a valuable gold watch, were taken from his trunk. The robbery was discovered in the course of three or four hours, and in a short time our whole Police force were out on the look out.

At the 1 o'clock dinner, Mr. Edward Skidmore, a reporter of the New-York *Evening Post*, thought he recognized on the other side of the table a fellow who had been arrested in New-York and brought to the Mayor's office on a criminal charge. After careful scrutiny he was satisfied it was the same man, and he believed him to be a burglar. (Afterwards gave his name as Eddy.)

The man got through with his dinner first and left the hall. Upon Mr. Skidmore entering the office he mentioned his suspicion to Mr. Snyder, and a watch was set upon his movements. The fellow seemed to be under the impression that some one had spotted him, and in a second or two afterwards left and crossed over to the side of Union Hall and walked very fast. By this time Mr. C. Hathorn, connected with Congress Hall, was on his track and followed him some distance above the Columbia Hotel, when Henderson met him and they proceeded together to Greenfield-avenue, where they met Kingsbury, and the three went into adjacent woods. Mr. H. then put Miles Steele on their track and returned for Mr. Vibbard. They together proceeded to Congress Hall, where the fellows soon returned and were arrested.

After taking the testimony of Messrs. Halsey and Hathorn, the prisoners were all committed to jail, and the examination was adjourned until Tuesday morning.

Each were found with tools for opening doors and trunks, such as nippers, skeleton keys, &c. They gave their names as Wm. Henderson, Geo. Eddy and Abram M. Kingsbury.

A man recognizes Henderson as an old State Prison bird, who has served a time in the weaving room at one of our State institutions. There is no doubt but all of them are old offenders. Kingsbury was quite communicative to the officers, and told them that he had cautioned the others that they were known.

Kingsbury is an oldish man with white hair, about five feet six, slim, and the most honest looking of the three. Eddy is a stout man weighing over 160 we think, with full face and large head. Henderson is about five feet six inches tall, very well proportioned, with a rascally looking face. Says he has been peddling books. Eddy had no baggage, or none could be found, whilst the others had carpet bags.

The following letter was found in Eddy's pocket:

ALBANY, July 16, 1855.

H. Van Tile, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I regret that I did not see you on my return from Long Island. Your friend came as far as Riverhead. When I returned he had left. I dared not make any inquiries about him. Have the kindness when your father writes to let me know. I will be going West in a few days. I wish you could come. When in Buffalo I stop at the Dayton House. The proprietor is Ira Catling. He will tell you where I am gone, if you will call there. If you come to Albany, I hope you will call.

Yours truly, FANNING.

Enclosed in the letter was the card of James Fannan, Land Agent, No. 442 Broadway, Albany.

From the Daily Saratogian.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The old man Kingsbury was seen in the same hall in which the robbery was perpetrated, before daylight on Sunday morning. All three of the chaps in custody had been stopping at the Congress Hall three or four days.

Fannan the "land agent," above mentioned was in town, and was taken into custody this morning, but nothing was found upon him or among his baggage. He admitted that the card was his, but denied having written the letter. He was allowed to depart. Another person, a gentleman of Albany, was also subjected to examination, because he had been seen in Fannan's company. Nothing was found to justify suspicion.

Robbery and Murder.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Aug. 3.

One of the most diabolical murders in the history of this State was committed between 11 and 12 o'clock of Wednesday night last, about a mile east of West Bend, Washington County. A farmer named John Muehr, a native of Bavaria, and a man of excellent character, was about retiring to his bed, when a young man named George Debrar, or De Brar, came to the door and asked for a drink of water. The farmer replied that "He would not ask him to drink water in his house—he would give him something better," and taking a mug, raised the trap door of the cellar, and was going down—his head being about two feet above the floor—when De Brar struck him with a hammer, fracturing his skull, and knocking him down the steps, the trap door closing after him. Mrs. Muehr, seeing her husband thus struck, ran *for the woods to call a neighbor. The murderer* chased her, armed with a knife, and, overtaking *her, aimed a stab at her neck, cutting her head half off!* She fell instantly as though dead. The hired boy, who was alone in the house, and witnessed the attack upon Muehr, had run for a patch of *corn, and the murderer, after killing, as he supposed*, the woman, and hearing the boy screaming *murder, chased him through the corn-field*, and, coming up with him, stuck the knife clear through *his neck, killing him instantly!*

De Brar then returned to the house, and robbing it of $60, which Muehr had received the same day, for a pair of steers which he had sold, set fire to the house, and went for the body of the boy and dragged it back to the house, with the intention, it is thought, of throwing it into the flames; but left it close to the burning house. In the meantime, Mrs. Muehr had recovered sufficiently to creep away, and when the murderer came to where he had left the body of the woman, and found it gone, he appears to have fled.

Mrs. Muehr succeeding in crawling on her hands and knees to a neighbor's house, and gave the alarm. The Sheriff of Washington County and his Deputies, started men in all directions to search for De Brar, and he has offered a reward of $100. Muehr formerly lived in Milwaukee—was, we understand, when here, a butcher—had been married about one year, and bore a first-rate character among his neighbors. The name of his hired boy we were unable to learn, and all the particulars we could obtain were that his father and mother resided in Port Washington.

Mrs. Muehr was not expected to live an hour, and her husband, with his skull completely smashed in, was expected to die every moment, when the officers left. The murderer, who has relatives living in Mayville, in this State, is an American—had worked in that neighborhood for upwards of a year—six months for Jacob Young, and the same length of time for Christopher Young.

Debrar was arrested last night at Best's Beer Hall in the First Ward, where he was recognized by two Germans from West Bend, cousins of Mr. Muehr. Assistance was called for, and Debrar was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Wason, and taken to jail, amid much excitement and many threats of violence. He protests his innocence of the crime laid to his charge.

More of the Caroline Bagley Case.—We gave last week some account of the suicide of Miss Caroline Bagley, at the Eagle Hotel. Coroner Quinn has been in Auburn for a day or two and communicates to us some facts of interest. It turns out that the man, James Decker, who swore he was a "distant relation" of Miss Bagley, is actually her father. He has had three wives, and Caroline was the daughter of his second wife. Her mother died when she was nine years old. Caroline grew up unrestrained, but was a good and virtuous girl. Her father married the third time, and Caroline lived there three years. She then went to live with Mrs. Decker, the sister of her step-mother, owing to some disagreements between her and her stepmother. This again caused hard feeling, but Caroline deemed Mrs. D. her best friend, and stayed with her. Caroline was courted by a man in Syracuse, whom she said she would dismiss as she did not like him. He was different from what she had expected. The result of these family matters, was that her father drove Caroline from his door. Stories affecting her reputation were circulated, and coming back from Syracuse, she found even the doors of her former friends closed against her. The poor girl, reckless, and despairing, came to this city and committed suicide. The sad story carries with it its own comment. We can hardly conceive of a man standing by the dead body of his daughter and disowning the relationship, especially when that daughter was known and proved to be pure and virtuous. It is a sad story all around of neglect, abuse and dislike, when the commonest instincts of our nature called for care, kindness, and love.—*Rochester American.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Aug. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—There have been 200 bbls. sold within the last two days, at $6 25@$6 37½ for Pearls, and $6 25 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—About 1,800 lbs. Yellow changed hands at former rates.

CANDLES—Are quiet, but steady. The supply is moderate.

COFFEE—Sales were made to-day of 250 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 11c.@11½c., and 1,100 Rio at 10c.@11½c. ℔ lb.,—showing an unsettled market.

COPPER—The demand is very limited, but prices are without change.

COTTON—Is pretty actively sought after, and is increasing in value. A fair business was reported to-day, within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling	11½	11½	11½	11½
Middling Fair	11½	11½	12½	13½
Fair	12½	12½	13	13½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are dull and drooping. The stock is not a large one, but is more than adequate to the wants of buyers, who are purchasing only what they cannot do without, in anticipation of a better supplied and cheaper market. The day's sales include 5,000 bbls., within our range:

Ordinary State	$8 12½@ 8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 37½
Favorite and Extra State	8 37½ @ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½ @ 9 00
Common to good Ohio	8 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 8 87½
Extra Ohio	9 00 @11 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 62½ @ 8 87½
Extra Genesee	10 00 @12 50

Canadian is quiet and languid. 1,000 bbls. inferior common to choice extra brands brought $8 37½@$9 87½ ℔ bbl. Southern appears dull and heavy at former rates. 900 bbls. were disposed of at $8 62½@$11 for low mixed to extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour remains inactive, but steady, at $6 75@$8 50 ℔ bbl. Jersey Corn Meal is retailing only at $4 62½ ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is still rather rare and unsettled. The day's sales comprise about 19,400 bushels Southern at $2 05@$2 10½ for white; and $1 77½@$1 85 for red, ℔ bushel. Rye and Barley continue, as previously reported. State and Western Oats are inactive and languid at 50c.@55c. ℔ bushel. Corn is sparingly offered and is in rather better request, at firmer prices. The day's operations amount to 35,000 bushels. Western mixed, mainly at 84c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—There were 280 bales River sold at from $1 25@$1 43¾ ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Rule dull and heavy at drooping rates. The stock is not large, but is freely offered, while there exists but a very slack demand.

IRON—We heard that 200 tons Scotch Pig found buyers, mostly at $31½@$32½, usual terms, ℔ ton. Other descriptions are as last noticed.

LATHS—Eastern are more salable, but not dearer.

LEAD—The inquiry is still inanimate at unchanged prices.

LIME—Pending anticipated arrivals, Rockland is quiet, but stiffly held, at 85c. for common, and $1 30 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—The transactions of the day have been unimportant, owing to the scanty supply in market and the high rates claimed by factors.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are without variation. Spirits Turpentine sells pretty freely at 41c.@41½c. ℔ gallon, with a slight tendency to rise. Common Rosin is quiet, but quoted firm at $1 75@$1 80 ℔ 310 lbs., delivered. White Rosin has not varied.

OILS—Nothing particularly new can be noticed in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed is less sought after, but is held at 94c.@95c. ℔ gal. The supply is a moderate one. Lard Oil is dull and heavy at old figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request and evinces a little more firmness, the day's business embracing 650 bbls., in lots, at $19 62½@$19 75 for New Mess; and $16 62½@$16 75 for New Prime, with $19 37½ for Old Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats remain inactive, but firm at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, and 8½c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb., with a limited business. Lard is doing better, the day's sales including 650 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime at 10½c.@11½c., ℔ lb. Beef is in good request at full rates; 300 bbls. were disposed of during the day at $9 75@$10 25 for Prime; $11@$13 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess, and $17 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, within a range of from $20@$25 ℔ tc. Beef Hams remain inactive and languid at from $15@$18 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for ordinary to good State, and 23c.@25c. for choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at from 6c.@10c. ℔ lb.

RICE—There were 100 tierces sold to-day, at unchanged figures.

SEEDS—Are quiet, but quoted firm, with a small general supply in market.

SPICES—There is but little activity in this line, yet quotations are without variation.

SUGARS—Continue to favor factors, being in active request, while they are not very freely offered. The sales since our last exceed 1,600 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 5½c.@7c., but including some lots of other kinds, at proportionate prices, ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 9,000 lbs. prime were reported at old figures.

TEAS—The demand is fair, at full prices, in private trade. A public sale is announced for Wednesday, the 15th instant, by Hoffman & Co.

TOBACCO—Continues in good demand. Kentucky is firm. Seed Leaf somewhat stiffer, and Spanish Tobacco is advancing. The sales since Friday have embraced 140 hhds. Kentucky, at 8c.@11½c.; 216 bales Havana, at 23c.@32½c.; 32 bales Cienfuegos, on private terms; 45 bales Cuba, do., and 173 cases Seed Leaf, at 7c.@15c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—We heard of sales of 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40c.@41c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was rather more inquiry for ship-room, and the tendency of rates was slightly improved. For Liverpool the engagements included Cotton at 5-32d.@5-16d. ℔ lb., and Grain at 4½d.@5d. ℔ bushel; Flour was nominal at 1s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For London, the quotations were unaltered, and the shipments light. For Glasgow, some Breadstuffs were taken at old figures. For other ports, we heard of nothing really new.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

EDWARD BILL'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Atlantic.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday morning, Aug. 7.

In the interval since my report of the 24th of last month, *the downward tendency of the market for* Flour has been checked, and prices have advanced to the extent of 25c. to 50c. ℔ bbl., under the effect of reduced supplies, hardly adequate to the wants of the trade, and to the continued reports of serious injury to *the crop of (partially gathered) new Wheat in various* sections of this and the neighboring States, from the excessive and unseasonable rains of the last fortnight. With so large a crop it does not seem probable that our present comparatively high prices can continue for any length of time, and particularly when the supplies are more free. The season, however, is backward and damp, preventing the millers from manufacturing early to advantage. For delivery in October, sales of superfine State brands of Flour have been made at $7, and superfine Ohio, for November, at $7 50, *for a few thousand bbls.*

From nearly all portions of the grain-growing districts the most favorable accounts of the yield and general appearance of the new crop of Wheat are daily received, affording a bountiful return to reward the husbandman for his labor. This is somewhat checked by the injury as noticed above, which is confined to this State and portions of Ohio, Northern Pennsylvania, with some of the New-England States and Canada. It is hoped that the damage has been exaggerated, and that the breadth of land sown, and the abundant yield generally, will amply supply any partial deficiency.

The arrivals at tide water from the Erie Canal, show a large decrease from last season, being only 970,138 bushels to the 1st instant, against 2,961,487 bushels last year. About 150,000 bushels of Red Tennessee have been sold lately at 180c.@185c. for delivery, as it may arrive in lots previous to the 1st of November next, while on the spot it brings 185c. to 190c. The market is bare of Genesee, Michigan or Ohio, and prices are quite nominal. The old crop of Rye is exhausted, but small parcels of new are at hand, and bring full prices. The excess of sowing this season will give a full average crop, notwithstanding the damage it is said to have received. Indian Corn, under the effect of lower prices in England, and an almost cessation of export demand, has fallen off 5c. to 6c., closing with some firmness at the decline.

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from 1st September, 1854:

From	To date.	FLOUR. Bbls.	C. MEAL. Bbls.	WHEAT. Bush.	CORN. Bush.
New-York	Aug. 3	99,793	660	165,168	4,690,057
New-Orleans	July 21	25,746		2,124	492,684
Philadelphia	July 21	11,342	3,674	84,826	819,175
Baltimore	July 29	7,768	106	15,626	296,523
Boston	Aug. 1	34	100	9,009	14,909
Other Ports	Aug. 1	4,603		3,656	[illegible]
Total		152,276	4,765	284,581	5,296,208
To same period '54		1,234,956	61,909	4,063,014	5,273,301
To same period '53		1,453,223	109	4,360,331	1,424,619
To same period '52		1,329,608	1,830	2,474,543	1,442,652

A. F. De Lure's Flour and Grain Circular.

Per Atlantic.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855.

FLOUR—State and Western—Since the departure of the Canada's mail, 21st ult., a gradual improvement in our market of 50c. ℔ bbl. has been realized. This advance is to be attributed to the very moderate receipts—the existence of some inquiry for Great Britain—a good demand for the Provinces and the home trade—and lastly, the unfavorable weather for harvesting which prevailed some days since.

For October and November delivery, purchases of several thousand bbls. Common State have been made at $7 ℔ bbl.

Clearances to European ports, from July 21 to August 6, both inclusive:

To London, bbls.....3,122 | To Liverpool, bbls..... 979

WHEAT—With a good inquiry for shipment abroad, milling purposes, and future delivery, prices during the week have advanced 10c. ℔ bushel. The arrivals have been principally of Southern new, Red descriptions. Of Western and other qualities, there is but an exceedingly light supply in market; some 3,000 bushels Red were purchased for Havre previous to the advance.

The unfavorable weather for the harvest which prevailed during the latter part of last month, has of course contributed to strengthen our market; but with a happy change of weather since the beginning of this month, the impression is that we will have a good crop.

Clearances to European ports, from July 21, to Aug 6, both inclusive:

To Liverpool, bush....3171 | Havre, bush........ [illegible]

INDIAN CORN—With continued unfavorable English

advices, and an advance in freights, prices of Western Mixed have receded 5 cts. ℔ bush. since the [illegible]. For export to Great Britain, a moderate inquiry has existed, and for Antwerp, a purchase of some 10,000 bushels is to be noted. A good inquiry has prevailed, for both the Eastern States and home consumption. The receipts during the week have been quite ample. A sale of some 10,000 bush. Mixed was reported a few days since for September delivery, at 88c.

Clearances to European ports, from July 21 to Aug. 6, both inclusive:

To Liverpool, bush. 105,063 | Oporto, bush....... [illegible]

RYE—Little or none in market. To arrive in September and October, some sales have been lately made at 97c.@100c. ℔ 56 lbs.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Trimmings, [illegible] Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 63 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

DENTZ, BRO. & CO. (Manuf's).....[illegible]

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. [illegible] Warren-st.

American Perfumery.

MERCHANTS' GOLDEN BELL.....[illegible] Broadway.

Agricultural Warehouse.

R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.

JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 361 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Decorative Artist in Fresco, &c. &c.

GEO. FICHT.....[illegible]

Dentist.

CHAS. A. PECK.....[illegible] Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail,) 70 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND...[illegible] Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

Fireworks.

JOLLEY & TIERS, (Manufacturers of,) 43 Maiden-lane.

French Window Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers).....[illegible]

French and German Fancy Goods, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers) No. 58 Maiden-lane, and No. 21 Liberty-st.

Guns and Powder Flasks.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson,) [illegible] No. [illegible] Broadway, one door above [illegible]

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....[illegible]-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BRAN, (Brokers,).....55 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Manufactory.

From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S [illegible] South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, [illegible], and [illegible] Nassau-st. LYON Manufacturing Co. Only Improved Patent. Other rods put up for 6 cents per foot. [illegible]

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....[illegible] Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S. WILLARD.....[illegible]

Lamps, Phosgene, Burning Fluid and Camphene.

CHARLES SPARR, Jr. & CO.....[illegible] Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses, Picture Frames, &c.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO.....[illegible]

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS & DEVOE.....[illegible] Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers,) 11 Cliff-st.

Plaished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....[illegible]

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

[illegible] ELY.....[illegible]

Pianofortes, Wood and other Machinery [illegible]

Sold on com. by [illegible] FARNUM, [illegible] Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESSUP, (Com. Merchants,) [illegible]

Ship Bread and Crackers.

S. TITUS & CO.....[illegible] Washington-st.

Sperm, Whale, and Lard Oil.

J. VANDERHOFF, (Manufacturer and Dealer) [illegible]

[illegible]

RICE & CO.'S Salamander Safes, [illegible] Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the patent "LA BELLE LOCK.".....Depot [illegible] Water-st.

Fine Teas.

JAMES CASSIDY & CO.....No. [illegible] Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

J. AHLBORN & CO.....[illegible]

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BROTHER, (Imp's & Manuf.) [illegible] Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).....[illegible]

Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise constantly in all of the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

INSURANCE.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Marine Company will be opened on the 13th day of August, at the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, and at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; to remain open until the capital is subscribed.

Printed charters can be obtained of either of the Directors, with such other information as may be desired. [illegible] to add capital to be called in, from time to time, as the Directors may require.

DIRECTORS.

W. C. Pickersgill,	George Barnes,	Wm. [illegible]
J. L. Aspinwall,	A. Lachaise,	F. W. [illegible]
Robt. M. Olyphant,	Chas. H. Dabney,	[illegible]
G. B. Lamar,	Wm. Leconick,	[illegible]
Richard Lathers,	P. P. Bodenmuhl,	[illegible]
John Allen,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,	[illegible]
Wm. H. Guion,	Wm. C. Allen,	George [illegible]
Adrian Iselin,	Henry F. Spaulding,	Abraham Bell,
Thos. Richardson,	Wm. G. Lane,	G. G. Sampson,
John H. Elliott,	Robt. Spedding,	James M. Brown,
John P. Brown,	Samuel Bates,	James Bosford,
Jas. W. Phillips,	Wm. Lottimer,	Fred'k C. Gebhard.

Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription:

JOHN L. ASPINWALL,
WILLIAM G. LANE,
HENRY F. SPAULDING,
GEORGE BLISS,
HIRAM HUTCHINSON.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. [illegible] Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $100,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Frank A. [illegible]
Daniel B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas. C. [illegible]
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. [illegible]
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Frederic C. [illegible]
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Edward C. Center,	[illegible] Hall,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	[illegible]
E. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	[illegible]
Isaac Townsend,	J. W. Waterbury,	[illegible]
James Warren,	George Curtis,	J. F. [illegible]
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray.
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.,	

NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. payable in Scrip to the assured, on premiums earned by the Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the stockholders at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy-holders, in Scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through responsible houses in this city. ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

NEW-YORK, March 2, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Office, [illegible] street. Branch Office, No. [illegible] Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of [illegible], with a Cash Capital of $150,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All losses equitably adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

J. WILSON FREEMAN, Sec. JAMES FREEMAN, Pres't.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by Fire, on dwelling houses, merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.

W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

THE HENRY CLAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $200,000—Office, No. [illegible] Wall-st.—Insures Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels and their Cargoes, Household Furniture, and personal property generally, against loss or damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.

Elias G. Drake,	Albert W. Bostwick,	William Wright,
David R. Reese,	William Hegeman,	William G. Lane,
Robert McClelland,	Daniel Richards,	John Cochran,
A. W. King,	Alex. McConochie,	John T. Conover,
Nathaniel Brewer,	Henry Beach,	

E. G. DRAKE, President.

ROBERT DUMONT, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

GREAT AND ATTRACTIVE CONTINUATION SALE OF THE BALANCE OF THOSE SUPERB LIQUORS UNDER CUSTOM-HOUSE LOCK.—[illegible] THURSDAY, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock, at his Salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st. [illegible]

H. S. Herts, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SHERIFF—THIS DAY (Wednesday,) Aug. 8 at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 52 Pine-st.—By HENRY S. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.—A large stock of wines, brandies, &c., in bond. Also, groceries, teas, coffee, sugar, olive oil, figs, raisins, preserved fruits, soap, candles, sardines, [illegible] Haut Sauternes and other Rhine wines, clarets, Howard March Madeira, London dock port, amontillado sherry. [illegible] FRED'K L. VULTEE, Deputy Sheriff.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOGUE.—Extra chance to purchase THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 51 Nassau-st. excellent furniture of all kinds, made by the largest and best manufacturers in the country, for Southern, Western and City private customers and now sold at auction for the best price possible. To enumerate articles would be unnecessary. Sufficient to say that rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and oak for chambers, parlors, halls, dining-rooms, [illegible] Charge moderate.

S. H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—By J. S. H. BARTLETT, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. [illegible] blue printed paint-ed, c. c., Rockingham and yellow ware, French China, a large assortment of cut and pressed glass, &c. [illegible] Goods well packed for shipping at moderate charges.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—New and second-hand household furniture, office desks, chairs, carpets, &c.—THIS DAY (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 71 Nassau-st., between Fulton and John sts. [illegible] to be sold without reserve, well worthy the attention of dealers.

E. C. Halliday, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—E. C. HALLIDAY will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 10, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, all those two certain lots [illegible] JAMES SANDFORD, Referee.

M. Dougherty, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY.—At 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. [illegible] Also, trunks, paracols, [illegible]

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—[illegible]

[illegible] THIS DAY.—Without reserve [illegible] L. D. ROGERS, Assignee.

AT THE BAZAAR.—No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold at Auction every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock. A number of horses, new and second-hand wagons, harnesses, &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

AUGUST, 1855.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. E. S. PARKER, for SHREWSBURY, Highlands, Ocean House, Long Branch, Port Washington, Middletown Point [illegible], will run as follows, from foot of Jay-st. pier, [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LITTLE SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—Fare 37½ cents.—The new and light draught steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER [illegible] will run from foot of Jay-st. [illegible]

[illegible] Stages for Squan, Red Bank and all parts of the country.

GRAND PRIZE EXCURSION TO THE FISHING BANKS!—On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 8, 1855. TWELVE PRIZES OF RICH AND ELEGANT JEWELRY [illegible] A Band of Music in attendance.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton and Poughkeepsie. The fleet and graceful steamer ALIDA, Capt. [illegible], leaves New-York foot Robinson-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Returning, leaves Rondout EVERY MORNING at 6½ o'clock, making all the above landings, arriving in New-York at 12 M.

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION UP THE HUDSON RIVER ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 8.—By the safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS, commander, leaving Pier No. [illegible] Refreshments and music on board. Tickets $1, admitting a gentleman and two ladies; to be had on board or at the gangway on the evening of the excursion.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The safe and commodious double-engine steamer MASSACHUSETTS, E. R. HANKS Commander, being now in complete order, can be chartered for Excursions. She is the largest and most elegant steamer offered for the purpose, having a [illegible] Apply on board, at the foot of Kingst., North River, or to L. H. GROVER, No. [illegible]

FOR CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—Steamer NORWALK, Capt. RODMAN, will run the regular trips for the season, leaving New-York as follows: [illegible] Fare to Coney Island and back to New-York, 25 cents. No half price for children.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS BY THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, BETWEEN GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR AND NEW-YORK.—Fare 50 cents. [illegible] MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M.

FURNITURE.

H. J. FARRINGTON'S ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Wareroom, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE at FACTORY PRICES. WARREN WARD, No. 354 Grand-st.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through each eye [illegible] Professor FRENKS, sole patentee and maker, No. [illegible] Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
available in any part of the world.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 48 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Rome,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manilla,	Singapore,
Bagni di Lucca,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N. S. W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aux,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevey,
Coblentz,	London,	Olerou,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Columbo, Ceylon.	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON. Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras,
Singapore.		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at
Maitland and Newcastle..........Hunter River.
Brisbane and Ipswich..........Moreton Bay.
Victoria Branches:
Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.
Castlemaine..........Mount Alexander.
Ballarat.
Sandhurst Agency..........Bendigo.
Ovens Agency.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee appointed at the late meeting at the Astor House have prepared the agreement to be signed by the different interests in the above Companies, in accordance with the report there made and adopted, and it can be found at the Office of E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 22 Pearl-st., where the Bondholders are requested to call and sign the same without delay. Any further information can then and there be obtained.
NEW-YORK, July 24, 1855.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, 48 William-st.

KISSAM & TAYLOR.—No. 36 Wall-st., National Bank Building. Notes and drafts payable in the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas collected, and prompt returns given. We send proceeds to our customers immediately on receipt of advice of payment. Circulars exhibiting the charges, and all necessary information, can be obtained at our office.
R. P. KISSAM,
Formerly Paying Teller in the Bank of America.
W. B. TAYLOR, Jr.
REFERENCES:
Bank of America. Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
National Bank. Shoe and Leather Bank.

MAD RIVER AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad Company will be held at their office in Sandusky, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d August, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before it.
JAMES A. WALLIS, Secretary.
SANDUSKY, July 21, 1855.

C. O. GERBERDING, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Mr. G. will execute commissions entrusted to his care, attend to real estate trusts, the collection of claims, (which can be done through him more economically than through a lawyer,) and agency business generally. He refers to Hon. WM. M. GWIN, Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM, and Mr. HARPER, (of Raymond, Harper & Co.,) New-York, CHAS. B. HAWES, No. 26 Nassau-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1855.—NOTICE.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, 28th July, instant, and will be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, 21st of August next. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE OHIO SAVINGS INSTITUTE, TIFFIN, OHIO.
THE PAPER of the above Institution will be received at one per cent. discount by the undersigned.
W. CLARK & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 36 Wall-st. (office of Messrs. E. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic and Bank of North America.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

MEIGS & GREENLEAF—Office, No. 32 William-st. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold strictly on commission.

DIVIDENDS.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of five per cent. from the net earnings of the Company, to the 31st of May last, to be paid to the stockholders in the main line, standing on the books of the Company on the 20th of June.

Payment to be made on the bonds of the Company, payable on the 1st of July, 1855, with interest semi-annually at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, in the City of New-York.

Stockholders on the New-York books will receive their dividend at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company in New-York, on and after the 1st of August.
Signed, E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A semi-annual dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, will be paid to stockholders on and after the 15th inst. at the Office of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, No. 13 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on the 10th, and be reopened on the 16th inst.

Stockholders holding certificates of date prior to 1st Feb. 1855, are requested to hand in the same before said 15th inst., in order to be exchanged for new stock certificates.
CHARLES W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on and after the 11th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 11th inst., both inclusive.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 6 Broad st., New-York, July 2, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 9th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—New-York, Aug. 1, 1855.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., on and after Tuesday, 7th of August, inst. The transfer book will be closed from the 3d to 7th inst.
DAVID DRAKE, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Assignees of the COMMERCIAL BANK OF MANCHESTER, Miss., have declared a dividend of capital of four per cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Manhattan Company, on Monday, the 6th inst.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1855.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.
A DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent. has THIS DAY been declared payable on the 10th inst. The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 11th inst.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest coupons on the Bonds of the City of Racine, (issued in aid of the construction of the above Company,) falling due on the 10th of August, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of CLARK & JESUP, No. 70 Beaver-st.

CITIZENS' BANK, New-York, Aug. 6, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
By order of the Board. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Aug. 1, 1855.
NINTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. (out of the profits of the last six months,) payable on the 13th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until the day of payment.
E. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Ten Per Cent., payable to the stockholders on demand. D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1855.
A DIVIDEND of five per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after Monday, 13th August, has been declared by the President and Directors.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 13th inst. Transfer books closed until that time.
Aug. 2, 1855. CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

PURE ZINC PAINTS.
HENRY AITKEN & CO.,
AGENTS OF THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY,
No. 100 Washington st., N. Y.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others as American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible]

NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SHIPMENT.—The subscriber is prepared to contract for the sale of pippins to be delivered the coming Fall. They will be packed in new flat hoop barrels and warranted perfect. Also double refined pippin vinegar. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Ulster County, N. Y.

ICE.—Two thousand tons Catskill Creek Ice, excellent quality, for sale by FRED. COOKE, Catskill, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition (100,000) 18mo. pp. 250. [On fine paper, extra binding, $1.]

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir—My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; SHERMAN & CO., Astor-House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS & CO., No. 170 William-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRALL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it so invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being suspected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

FOR THE PILES.—Dr. UPHAM'S ELECTUARY, an internal remedy, is a certain cure for this distressing and dangerous complaint. For some of the most astonishing cures see pamphlets, to be had at the Doctor's medical office for consultation and advice, No. 382 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway.

CAUTION.—The public are cautioned against a counterfeit of my Electuary which has recently made its appearance in this City. The genuine has my signature on the outside wrapper, written by me with a pen. The counterfeit has a printed fac simile of my signature, and is very easily distinguished from the genuine. The counterfeit proves to be not only worthless but absolutely injurious. Be particular, therefore, and see that you get the genuine, which can be obtained at the proprietor's office, No. 382 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, between Bowery and Broadway, and of C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City. In many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. S. O. RICHARDSON'S CONCENTRATED SHERRY WINE BITTERS.
BEST MEDICINE ever offered to the public for Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Humors, &c., and Derangements of the Stomach and Bowels. They are highly and very justly recommended by physicians as of great efficacy in giving strength to the weak and debilitated. The use of years has satisfactorily proved their virtues.
For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Agents, No. 141 William-st., cor. Fulton, New York.

SURE CURE.—Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—now is used before every other remedy. The only certain cure known. Do not be deceived. It is the only remedy that will not disappoint. Quite original without mercury or mineral poisons. No one ever tried the Unfortunate's Friend, but expressed his admiration of its effect—equally pleasant as salutary. Many are cured by one dose. Office Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P.M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. WARD'S CELEBRATED FEMALE REMEDIES.—Among the greatest blessings of the age, afford infallible relief in all those peculiar complaints of females. His Ladies' Tonic Periodical Pills never fail to re-establish the monthly discharge. $1 per box. Office Canal-st., two doors east of Broadway.

DR. CHAS. D. HAMMOND—Surgeon, formerly pupil with Ricord, of Paris, and with Drs. Carnochan and Mott, of this City, has established his consulting and dispensing rooms at No. 516 Broadway. Charges moderate. Consultations en Français. Office hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 9 o'clock.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the style and firm of W. H. BLASHFIELD & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, either party signing in liquidation.
(Signed,) W. H. BLASHFIELD.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855. CHAUNCEY CLARK.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have associated themselves in business under the name of BLASHFIELD, CLARK & CO., for the purpose of transacting the Silk and Fancy Dry Goods Jobbing business at the store No. 38 Liberty-st.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1855.
(Signed) W. H. BLASHFIELD.
CHAUNCEY CLARK.
ERIE L. HALL.

THE PARTNERSHIP—Heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of JACOB DURYEE & SONS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
JACOB DURYEE.
ISAAC DURYEE.
JOSEPH W. DURYEE.
No. 287 CHERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855.

The undersigned will continue the MAHOGANY AND LUMBER BUSINESS at the old stand, under the name and firm of JACOB DURYEE'S SONS, where they hope to meet with the same liberal patronage extended in the late firm.
ISAAC DURYEE.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1855. JOSEPH W. DURYEE.

LONDON, July [illegible], 1855.
MR. GEORGE DENT—Late of Canton, has become a partner in our firm from this date.
T. WIGGIN & CO.

RAILROADS.

A MERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 6:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 6 next morning, connecting with trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 12:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:00 P. M., Cleveland 6:30 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 8:00 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 7:35 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M., connecting with Evening trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:56 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:30 A. M. and 11:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., via CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:20 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:35, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk. Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:35, Dayton at 5:50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati. For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.
WM. C. CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, July 2, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburgh and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Steamboat Express, every day, excepting Saturdays, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, two Express Trains, at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, June 25, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. Accommodation Train, 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 4 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 8:30 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all the Way Stations. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD.—New Inland Route to Newport and Providence *via* New-York, New Haven, New-London, Providence and Stonington Railroads, to East Greenwich, and thence by boat to Newport, arriving two hours earlier than other lines. Passengers can leave New-York by the 8 A. M. Express Train, and New-Haven at 11:15 A. M. by the New London line, and arrive at Newport at 6:30, and Providence at 5:30, in the afternoon. Tickets can be obtained at the New-York and New Haven Railroad Ticket Offices. Passengers will call for tickets *via* New-Haven and New-London line. Baggage checked through to Newport and Providence. Fare from New-York to Newport or Providence, $4.
RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing April 2, 1855.—Leave New-York for Easton by steamer Red Jacket and Wyoming from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. For Somerville (Way) at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New York from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 5 P. M.
For Schooley's Mountain, leave at 1 P. M. Fare through $2. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M., fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $2 75, in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M., second class, $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Amenia,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11'55-lawlyW* Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauque County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to the said Bank. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
jy19,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 22, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
s27,'54-lawlyW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating Notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating Notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN,
n23,'54-lawlyW Superintendent.

MARINER'S SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av., cor. of 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons. Book open DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:
ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May [illegible]	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May [illegible]	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
ARABIA, Capt. Judkins. AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie. EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison. NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, July 25.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Aug. 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Aug. 15.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Aug. 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Sept. 12.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston..........Wednesday, Sept. 26.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.
Price of Passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen.
In first cabin, main saloon..........$130
In first cabin, lower saloon..........110
In second cabin..........60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. For passage or freight, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail September 8.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnaught*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, n.
Northampton, new,	*Consecration*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glasgow*,
Keuneth,	*Glendower*,	*Columbus*,
Hollne,	*Ocean*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*.	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*, new,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.
TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer UNION, E. ADAMS, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
Price of passage, first cabin..........$120
Price of passage, second cabin..........70

Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, Aug. 23. For freight or passage apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will succeed the UNION and sail Sept. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Steamship LEBANON.—This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on or about SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

Passage money for first-class passengers only, for whom she has excellent accommodations, $110, including provisions and Steward's fee, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.

Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES!—100 LBS. BAGGAGE FREE!!—Four Hours from Ocean to Ocean by Panama Railroad; no Exposure to Tropical Sun and Rains; no Walking in the Mud around Shoals and Rapids; no River Fever and Ague; no Cholera on this route—through, for California *via* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on MONDAY, Aug. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the new and splendid steamship GEORGE LAW, 3,000 tons burden.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, 3,000 tons burden, WM. LAPIDGE, Esq., Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always have one or more extra Steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage apply to E. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren, New-York.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES FOR CALIFORNIA—PASSAGE $50.—New-York and California steamship line, *via* Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, proprietors—through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever, and two miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay. Rates of fare to San Francisco including Isthmus crossing—First Cabin, $175; second Cabin, $125; Steerage, $50. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons burden, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, August 20, 1855, connecting with the steamship CORTES, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 3 cents each.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NOTICE.—STEAMSHIP ROANOKE.—In consequence of the Quarantine regulations with regard to Norfolk and Portsmouth, this ship will sail on WEDNESDAY, 8th of August, direct for Petersburg without going to Norfolk. Passengers for the latter place will be landed at Old Point Comfort, or they can proceed south *via* Petersburg, without detention, with as much expedition and as cheaply as *via* Norfolk. Richmond passengers will be sent up, as usual, by Railroad from City Point. Passage and fare to Old Point, $8. To Petersburg or Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Through tickets to Lynchburg, $14. Through tickets to the Virginia Springs.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.
No freight can be received for Norfolk.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.
The AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will succeed and sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Aug. 11, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville $31. Pilatka $33.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE SICKNESS—Prevailing at New-Orleans, the steamer CAHAWBA will not leave until Aug. 25.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., 31 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st. every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill, and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 6 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast.
HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

1855.—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—Landing (each way,) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M. N. B.—A baggage-master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the N. Y. & Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

FARE TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS.—AFTERNOON BOAT FOR SING SING.—Steamer CLIFTON, Captain JAMES [illegible], will leave the foot of Harrison-st., every AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, P. M., commencing SATURDAY, July 28, touching at all the intermediate landings. Returning, will leave Sing Sing at 6 o'clock, A. M., touching at Amos-st. each way.

RAILROAD IRON.—[illegible] for October delivery in Wales, for sale by THEODORE DEHON, No. 58 Wall-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—NORA B. HOLDEN, executrix of the last will and testament of JOHN S. CLARK, deceased, against JOHN A. STEWART, JAMES BERRY and EMMILLIA, his wife, Edward Anthony, Alfred Ely, Wakeman Hill, Thomas F. Hardman, the Irving Bank, the President, Directors and Company of the Tradesmen's Bank of the City of New-York, Eden V. Haughwout, William J. F. Dailey, John Kerwan, the Bank of the Union in the City of New-York, the East River Bank, Daniel Ely, William Inglis, Benjamin F. Jessup, Charles S. Child, John Foster, David Jacobus, the Eighth Avenue Bank, James Hosier, Alfred H. Long, Alexander M. Wells, Hugh Kelly, Hugh Kelly, James F. Snow, Junior, John S. Anderson, William O. Clark, James G. Bennet, George S. Fogg, James Johnson, John Trimble, James L. Crowel, John F. Rumsey, President of the Sulphur Bank, Manuel Inglis, Francis B. Cutting, Francis M. Ruggles, Peter Donnelly, George S. Drew, Adam Hampton, Frederick A. Guion, Robert Colgate, Edward Austin, Theodore W. Young, John A. Young, George T. Young, John Loveridge, President of the Chatham Bank, as such President, Jacob J. Rade, Edmund J. Porter, and the United States Trust Company, receivers of the Suffolk Bank.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, JAMES BERRY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 150 Nassau-st., in the said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 25, 1855. THAYER & ARNOUX, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, 26th July, 1855. THAYER & ARNOUX,
au1-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAM F. PAINTER, Plaintiff, against FREDERICK FARLEY, Defendant.—To the above-named defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 10 Wall-st., in the City of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] with interest from the 4th day of May, 1846, and seventy five cents costs of protest. Also, for the further sum of one hundred and seventy five dollars, with interest from the 4th day of July, 1845; also, for the further sum of one hundred and seventy five dollars, with interest from the 4th day of August, 1845; also, for the further sum of forty-two dollars, with interest from the 4th day of December, 1845; also, for the further sum of seventy-eight dollars and fifteen cents, with interest from the 16th day of July, 1845; and also for the further sum of forty-eight dollars and forty-eight cents, with interest from the 6th day of May, 1846, besides the costs of this action.—Dated July 31, 1855.
RICHARD M. HARRINGTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint herein was duly filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 31st day of July inst.—Dated July 31, 1855. [au1-law6wW*]
RICHARD M. HARRINGTON, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK A. CONKLING and CHARLES A. SHEPHERD against Z. T. BARNUM, the true Christian name of defendant not being known to the plaintiffs.—Complaint filed June 28, 1855, in the Clerk's Office of the City and County of New-York.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Clerk's office in said City and County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest from the 1st day of October, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 28, 1855. CAPRON & LAKE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je27-law6wW

BY EDMUND W. KINGSLAND—Surrogate of the County of Hudson, in the State of New Jersey.—NATHANIEL O. CARPENTER having made application to me in writing, setting forth that JOSEPH CARPENTER, late of the County of Otsego, in the State of New-York, hath died intestate, and that it is necessary to have letters of administration [illegible] I do hereby order that all persons interested [illegible] Surrogate's Office of the County of Hudson, on the [illegible] day of September next, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, [illegible] and JOSEPH CARPENTER should not be granted to the said NATHANIEL O. CARPENTER; and that this order be published in the New-York Daily Times, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York for the space of four weeks, at least, once in each week next preceding said day.—Dated July 23, 1855.
au1-law4wW* E. W. KINGSLAND, Surrogate.

COUNTY COURT—Kings County.—CORNELIUS B. BLAKE against JOHN YOUNG, LEMUEL ARNOLD, Jr., and his wife, ACKLEY FITCH and CAROLINE W. FITCH, JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF and JOHN H. COULTER.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer [illegible] William-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 25, 1855. GEO. C. BLAKE,
au1-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorney.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HAGGERTY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of Thomas Mulligan, No. [illegible] in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of November next.—Dated May 9, 1855.
PATRICK BRADLEY, } Administrators.
WILLIAM BRADLEY, }
my23-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTHEW WHITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of F. J. TWOMEY, No. 28 Pine-st., (at McSPEDON & BAKER'S printing-office,) in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1855.
FRANCIS J. TWOMEY, } Executors.
mh21-law6mW* J. GEORGE KIP. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID H. ARNOTT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN T. TUTTLE, No. 216 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 18, 1855.
JOHN T. TUTTLE, Administrator.
MARY JANE ARNOTT, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID HARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN L. RIKER, Esq., No. 150 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 5, 1855. ALFRED TO HARD,
je6-law6mW* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HELEN LABAGH, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 10, 1855.
jy11-law6mW* MARIA BROOKS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS HALE, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of the office of C. P. SMITH LOUREY, No. 27 Fulton-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated April 18, 1855.
MOSES L. HALE, }
JOSIAH L. HALE, } Executors.
ap18-law6mW* JOSHUA HALE, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REBECCA McMULLEN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 146 8th-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 12, 1855. JOSEPH R. MORTON, Executor.
je13-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ABRAM BAILEY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his residence, corner of Park and Cleveland avs., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated March 22, 1855.
ANTHONY L. CARMAN, Administrator.
ap4-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of NORMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FERNANDO W. COOK, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, Nassau Bank Building, corner Beekman and Nassau sts., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of October next.—Dated April 11, 1855. THEO. J. FOWLER, Administrator.
ap18-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS A. KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of R. C. EMBREE, No. 51 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1855.
jy26-law6mW* SALLY L. KANE, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of October next.—Dated New-York, March [illegible], 1855.
mh28-law6mW* DENNIS CAROLIN, Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To all persons having claims against the estate of GEORGE F. GRADY and JOHN W. PARKER, deceased, late doing business under the name of GRADY & PARKER, Hatters, [illegible] to exhibit the same to GEORGE F. SMITH, No. 38 Catherine-st., New-York, before the 1st day of [illegible] next; and all persons indebted to the said estate are also requested to make payment to the said George F. Smith, who is duly authorized for the purpose.
PATRICK GRADY,
Administrator of George F. Grady.
GEORGE W. [illegible],
Administrator of John W. Parker.
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1855.

HAY PRESSES, HAY PRESSES.—[illegible] F. D. GATES, No. [illegible] Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Whig General Committee.

A meeting of the Whig General Committee was held at the Broadway House last evening. Geo. Briggs, (Congressman elect,) presided, in the absence of Gen. Hall, permanent Chairman.

On motion of Dr. Ives, it was determined, unanimously, to issue a call for the holding of the Whig primary elections on the 21st of August, between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock A. M., to chose delegates to the State, Judiciary, City, and County Conventions. The call was ordered to be published in the Times, Tribune and Express. The proceedings were harmonious—a disposition being evinced on all sides, to compromise minor differences and act in concert for the triumph of Whig principles.

Mexican Volunteers—Meeting at the Astor House.

Pursuant to a call published a few days since, a meeting of the surviving officers of the United States Army who participated in the war with Mexico, assembled at the Astor House last evening. Gen. Ward B. Burnett presided, and Brevet-Major Addison Farnsworth acted as Secretary. Many of the regiments that served in Mexico were represented. It was, upon motion, decided to commemorate the anniversary of the entrance of the American Army into the city of Mexico by a dinner in this City, and a Committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements. It was also, upon motion, decided to have another meeting previous to the 14th of September, the time to be hereafter designated by the Committee. From the spirit manifested last evening, and from the expressions of several of those in attendance, we anticipate that the surviving officers of the Mexican campaign will have such a reunion as will be gratifying to all those concerned.

Meeting of Engineers and Foremen of the Fire Department.

A meeting of Engineers and Foremen of the Fire Department was held last evening at Stuyvesant Institute, to take some decisive action as to the proposed parade of the Department. Mr. Carson, Chief Engineer, presided. Representatives of nearly all the Fire Companies were in attendance. By a vote of fifty-one to forty it was finally voted to recede from their former action and have no annual parade during the present year. A preliminary motion to consider the subject of the election of Engineers by districts, was lost.

The Epidemic.

This is the time of year that we expect dysentery. But instead of them we have a suicide epidemic. People should be careful not to fall into the dumps, nor encourage melancholy, nor tolerate the blues. Eschew all these things as you do green apples and unripe peaches. Strangers must be very careful to behave themselves while here, and not dissipate, lest next morning the Epidemic seize them, and they pitch into the sea, or blow out their brains.

Assault in a Broome-street Saloon.

At a very early hour yesterday morning, one Hugh O'Brien, alias Dutchy, formerly a Policeman, assaulted and severely injured a young man named Francis Duffy, in Valentine & Mathews' saloon, in Broome street. Duffy and O'Brien, according to our reporter's informant, were standing together near the bar, when, Duffy's attention being attracted to the other end of the room, O'Brien gave him a blow on his face, which cut him badly and caused the blood to flow freely. There were several persons in the saloon at the time, some of whom would acknowledge having witnessed the occurrence, and a Policeman who was at the door, and was requested to arrest O'Brien, could not do it until he had rapped with his club for assistance, during which O'Brien escaped.

Fires.

The alarm of fire at 5½ o'clock yesterday afternoon was caused by a trifling fire in building No. 29 Commerce street.

A three-story frame building in Forty-eighth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this (Wednesday) morning.

New-York Census Returns.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

	Dwellings.	Families.	Population.
First District	668	949	5,219
Second District	725	2,408	10,501
Third District	474	603	3,250
Fourth District	498	2,106	9,505
Total	2,365	6,065	29,475

Alderman Wakeman reported last night for the Committee on the matter concerning the grading of Yorkville streets. The report is very long, but in the Aldermen's proceedings will be found a digest of it. Read that, tax-payer, and inwardly consider "what we are coming to."

Mayor Wood is back again and at work, looking fresh and stronger for his sojourn at Saratoga. Would the Mayor be kind enough, before the boxes begin to come in, to let us have that little list of Policemen, appointed while Judge Stuart was on his back, sick?—the list that has the policy-dealers, et id, &c., in, which has never yet seen the light. Small favors in that line would be gratefully received.

It was a sad sight to see the old blind bag-piper last night, on a door step in Broadway, at 10 o'clock, playing a melancholy dirge—himself half asleep, and his poor child quite asleep, and fallen over on the sidewalk, with the box for pennies still stretched out in her hand.

The Buffalo *Commercial* will please notice the report of another Farmers' Club meeting in our columns to-day. Now then, cotemporary of ours, this is your cue for the next pitching in. And "remember that the eyes of the world are upon you."

More of the *Joseph Walker* case yesterday in Committee. But they do not get her out of the mud yet, nor lift an inch those whose good names have gone along side of her.

Judge Hoffman has rendered his decision in the Brevoort House furniture case.

The Liquor case before the Special Sessions, is adjourned one week.

Board of Councilmen.

The President, D. D. Conover, Esq., in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

To have Thirty-fifth-street, from the Third to the Fifth avenues, paved, and crossing stones laid thereon. Of the owner of No. 7 Franklin-street, to be paid for repairs to No. 9, in that street. Of the Boot-blacks' Association, asking for permission to station negro boys in the public streets. To repair pavement of Twenty-ninth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. To have Sixty-fifth-street opened. Of Hook and Ladder No. 8, and Engine Company No. 40, to have the roof of their house raised. For permission to build a drain in Thirteenth-street, to connect with a sewer. To reopen Factory-street, between Bank and Troy streets. For a sewer in Monroe street, between Market and Catharine streets. For a pier at the foot of Fifty-second street, on the Hudson River. For the opening of Fifty-second street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. For a sewer in Barrow-street, from Hudson to Washington-street. To have the line of the Second avenue pavement repaired.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

To inquire into the truth of the rumors in relation to James Furey, Street Commissioner, having been paid $500 by Philip Fohey, a contractor for Fifty-first street, in relation to a plan for a [illegible] and other matters. To inquire into the performance of a contract between Peter Connolly and the Street Commissioner, to flag the South side of Fifth-street, between Bowery and the Second-avenue. To direct the Corporation Council to discontinue all proceedings in the case of the Mayor, &c., vs. Wm. H. Cornell. To discontinue proceedings in relation to resetting curb and gutter-stones in Grand-street, from Jackson to East River. To inquire into the progress of the new receiving Reservoir for Croton water.

RESOLUTION LAID OVER.

To frame an ordinance for the better regulation of dealers in vegetables by retail.

REPORTS REFERRED.

From the usual Standing Committees were referred to the Committee of the Whole.

REPORT ADOPTED.

In relation to the inquiry into the affairs of the Institution of the Blind.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To repair the pavement between the rails of the Second-avenue Railroad and the curbstones. To flag both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Thirtieth to Thirty-fifth-street. To fence vacant lots on Seventh avenue and Thirty sixth street. In favor of erecting a bell-tower on Sixtieth-street, Fifth-avenue. To inquire why the house of Hook and Ladder No 13 is not in progress of erection. To flag vacant lots on Seventh-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street.

VETO OF THE DIAMOND REEF CONTRACT.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 7, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I return without approval the resolution directing the Street Commissioner to award to Husted & Kroehl the contract for removing Diamond Reef.

In January last, the Common Council passed a resolution, with my concurrence directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for estimates to blast Diamond Reef, and to report to them the bids; the object being, as I suppose, to ascertain about what the work would cost before deciding upon its execution.

The Street Commissioner proceeded accordingly to advertise, but by a strange mistake, worded his specifications in such a manner as to leave it doubtful whether estimates were to be put in to blast the rock by the cubic yard, or in the gross for the whole quantity to be removed.

This error occurred by requiring bidders to state their "lowest terms," without declaring whether it was meant, the lowest terms for the entire rock, or the lowest terms per cubic yard. As could be foretold, estimators construed this advertisement differently; some bidding by the yard, and others by the gross. Thirteen bids were received,—ten offering by the cubic yard, and three for the whole; Husted & Kroehl being of the former. The Street Commissioner marked all the yard bidders as informal and irregular, declaring the lowest sum in gross as the lowest bidder, and consequently as entitled to the contract. This, if confirmed by the Common Council would have given the contract to Cornelius Smith, whose bid was $40,000, as the sum for which he would remove the rock.

It is unnecessary to inquire whether the Street Commissioner was right in rejecting any bids as informal, upon the ground of irregularity, for the Common Council appear to have taken from him all such discretion. He was directed to report the bids, and under that direction he was deprived of all control or supervision over them. He, therefore, duly reported every bid to the Common Council, who took them into consideration, called the bidders before its Committee, went into an examination of the whole matter, and adopted the resolution now before me for approval, directing the Street Commissioner to make a contract with Husted & Kroehl, who had bid by the yard, but who subsequently altered their bid to make it in gross sum.

I do not think it necessary to go into any investigation as to who are the lowest bidders. The error in the form of the advertisement, and the consequent ignorance of the bidders, as to what was meant by the lowest terms by the Department, are sufficient grounds upon which to set aside any award made either by the Street Commissioner or the Common Council. There should be no ambiguity in the advertisements to receive proposals for doing Corporation work. If there were, the Charter which requires all work to be done by contract to be given to the lowest bidder, with adequate security, could be easily disregarded and rendered inoperative. An ingeniously worded advertisement would exclude any bid. The object of public advertisements is to invite competition, but there can be no competition if impediments are thrown in the way of the uninitiated and honest bidders.

Any friend of a head of a Department, who is acquainted with the intention of those who are to decide upon the regularity or irregularity of the estimates, would have great advantage, and could in all cases obtain the contract at his own price. Therefore it is obvious that ambiguity or uncertainty, in so important a matter as this, is of itself sufficient to warrant a readvertisement, and should prevent my approval of any award to any party bidding under it.

In the present instance the greatest uncertainty existed in the minds of bidders, and in my opinion every bid put in was regular—none could be excluded—and the lowest bid for the gross, and the lowest bid for the cubic yard, were each "the lowest bidder"—an anomaly never before existing to my knowledge.

But there are other objections. The Common Council, by this proceeding, is virtually "doing executive business." It is awarding and making contracts. No other construction can be fairly put upon this transaction. It takes from the head of an Executive Department the power of deciding who is the lowest bidder (actually reversing his decision) in whom in my judgment the Charter and the Ordinance of 1849 expressly places it. It is no answer to say that the Street Commissioner is left the power to make the award and to execute the contract—because he is deprived of all discretion in the premises, and is made the mere machine of the Common Council under whose exclusive direction he is forced to act. If the Legislative Department of the City Government can designate the parties by whom work shall be done, against the decision of an head of a Department, it can name the parties by whom supplies shall be furnished; and by a further stretch of encroachment can fix the price and order the money paid; all under the plea, that it is simply making an appropriation and confirming a contract.

As I have stated upon another occasion, the Government of this City, like all American Governments, is divided into the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial. The first can merely make laws—the second execute and the last expound them. With the Common Council of New-York all power beyond legislation is cut off entirely by the Amended Charter. It is left less of executive prerogative than any other legislative body in the country. The restriction is extremely stringent. The Legislature appears to have been jealous of the exercise of this authority by these bodies—seeing less danger in the Executive than in the Legislative branches of our City Government. Whether there be less danger or not cannot be considered now—the only question is how far it is competent for the Common Council to go in the transaction of other than strictly law-making business. My own views are clear on this point; the limit is decided, and so long as the power is placed in my hands I shall interpose every legal obstacle in the way of any transgression.

There are other points of objection appertaining more particularly to details to which it will be unnecessary to allude. I do not see how we are to surmount those already enumerated. If, however, you do not concur with me, permit me to suggest that before making any contract for this work, careful surveys be made by competent and honest engineers, and that the money to pay for it be placed in the tax bill, and authority be procured from the Legislature to raise it for this purpose. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Ordered to take the usual course.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

[Advertisement.]

Durno's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by Hegeman, Clark & Co. No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. Adamson, No. 608 Broadway; L. Leroy, No. 771 Broadway; H Trimmer, No. 29 Whitehall-street; Delluc & Co., No. 635 Broadway; John Meakim, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. Cook, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. Smith, No. 48 Greenwich street; T. H. Wagstaff, No. 268 Greenwich-street; C. Smith, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by Stephen Paul & Co., No. 140 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills—A certain cure for Sick Headache and Disorders of the Stomach. Their virtue in such cases is known in all parts of the world. Those afflicted with Liver, Bowel Complaints, and Indigestion, cannot use so good a remedy. Sold at the Manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

Great Auction Sale of fine old Wines, Brandies, &c., by Ed. Schenck, No. 16 Wall-street, on Thursday, August 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. These liquors are warranted of the first quality, and will be sold genuine as imported, without reserve, including original packages and cases of Old Madeiras, Ports, Pale and Brown Sherries, Champagne, Otard, Hennessey and Martell, London Dock Brandies, &c.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—This Theatre is now doing a beautiful business, night after night it is crowded to excess. The Local Drama of "Norman Leslie," has proved highly successful; the part of Norman by Mr. J. R. Scott is certainly a masterly piece of acting. To-night it will be repeated with the pantomime of the "Night Owl."

[Advertisement.]

Cargill's Patent Portable Self-adjusting Musquito Bar will apply to any size or shaped bedstead without the slightest injury to it. It is cheap, simple and ornamental, and thousands can attest to its perfect security. Principal Depôt, No. 138 Fulton-street, up stairs.

LONG ISLAND.

Annual Meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The annual meeting of this Board was held at the County Jail yesterday afternoon. On the motion of Supervisor Dunier, Supervisor Bergen was called to the Chair. The first business being the election of officers, a ballot was taken for President, and resulted in the reelection of A. F. Stanton, Esq., of the Third Ward, he having received 12 of the 19 votes cast. It was made unanimous.

The President on taking the Chair, thanked the members for their confidence, when on motion of Supervisor Bergen, Mr. A. H. Osborne, was reelected Clerk by a unanimous vote.

The old rules were adopted, the President empowered to appoint Standing Committees at the next meeting. Minutes of the last meeting were read, approved, and the regular business was taken up, commencing with

COMMUNICATIONS.

First came one from Dr. Thomas Turner, Resident Physician at the County Hospital, with his annual statement for the year ending July 31, from which we make the following abstract:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Remain'g in Hospital Aug. 1, '54	195	242	437
Admitted during the year	2,396	1,843	4,239
Total	2,591	2,085	4,676

Of this number there have been discharged:

Recovered	3,176	Unimproved	113
Improved	546	Died	469
Total			4,3[illegible]
Remaining July 31			432

There were 442 more treated than during the previous year. The Report was filed.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Dr. E. S. Blanchard, Resident Physician, reports as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients July 31st	78	100	178
Admitted during the year	66	94	160
Total number treated	144	194	338
Discharged	48	65	113
Died	21	19	40
Total	69	84	153
Remaining July 31st	75	110	185

Ordered on file.

BROOKLYN CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

A communication was presented from this Company, asking to be exempt from paying taxes against the Company on the Assessor's books, for the year 1855 except for Real Estate, and base their claim upon the following

STATEMENT.

Capital Stock paid in		$902,647 50
Assessed valuation of Real Estate		30,750 00
Balance		$862,897 50
Gross receipts for year ending July 1 1855		$306,911 11
Expenses for the Same Time.		
Running—Feed, labor, &c., p'd.	$233,805 33	
Feed, labor, &c., unpaid	5,021 24	
Salary of Superintendent	833 34	
Contingent—Taxes, Insurance Office expenses, &c., paid	15,282 39	
Stock Replenished—Horses and mules from May 1 to July, in part paid ... $21,326 10		
Less received for horses sold ... 5,407 96	—15,918 14	—270,921 33
		$35,989 98

Referred to Committee on General Taxes.

GRAND JURORS.

The Supervisors were directed to present a list of Grand Jurors, at the next meeting of the Board, from their respective localities, as follows:

First Ward 12; Second, 15; Third, 22; Fourth, 27; Fifth, 24; Sixth, 16; Seventh 13; Eighth, 8; Ninth, 8; Tenth, 29; Eleventh 27; Twelfth 10; Thirteenth, 17; Fourteenth, 17; Fifteenth, 17; Sixteenth, 16; Seventeenth, 8; Eighteenth, 7; Flatbush, 4; Flatlands, 3; Gravesend, 2; New Lots, 4; New Utrecht, 5—294.

TAX ROLLS.

Supervisor Bergen presented a communication from the County Clerk, announcing receipt of the Tax Rolls of Brooklyn. Accepted and referred.

Assessment rolls from County towns were also presented and referred.

MORE EXEMPTION FROM TAXES.

Supervisor Cadwell presented a petition from the Mechanics' Bank, of Williamsburg, asking to be exempted from taxes. Referred to Committee on General Taxes.

DEFICIENCY.

A report was received from the County Treasurer showing the amount of deficiency in the County *Taxes of 1854 to be $192,896 06. It was laid on* the table to be referred to the Committee on General *Taxes when appointed, and the deficiency to* be placed in taxes of 1855.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE POOR IN KINGS COUNTY.

From the report for the year ending July 31, we gather the following particulars:

Whole number of persons relieved or supported	26,561
Temporarily relieved:	
In Brooklyn, W. D.	10,670
In Brooklyn, E. D.	7,904
County Towns	2[illegible]3
Total	18,[illegible]7
Money expended for temporary relief:	
In Brooklyn, W. D.	$11,201 32
In Brooklyn, E. D.	10,309 65
County Towns	[illegible]
For the general support of the Poor	[illegible],000 84
Total amount expended for the Poor	$2[illegible],317 [illegible]
There is a balance on hand of	2,179 [illegible]
Receipts.	
Balance on hand, August 1, 1854	$22,894 61
From drafts on County Treasurer	172,041 90
From Commissioners of Emigration	12,084 31
From Board of Lunatics	1,270 75
From Putative Fathers of Bastards	390 00
From produce sold	733 11
Found in pockets of deceased persons	78 [illegible]
For empty boxes, barrels, &c.	366 36
For board of Small-pox patients	48 00
For Stock sold	74 91
Interest from Williamsburg Savings Bank	606 90
On account of Temporary Relief	15,000 00
Total	$227,390 36
Estimated value of Poor labor ... $1,500	
Estimated amount saved in consequence of their labor ... 1,500	

$67,750 51 was expended for the support of Patients in Hospital and Small-pox House, which divided by the average number of patients in those buildings during the year, gives $143 85 or $2 76 per week as the actual cost of each patient.

The amount applicable to the support of the Poor, divided by the average pay of the paupers kept in the Almshouse, Lunatic Asylum and Nursery buildings, gives $73 72 per annum or $1 40 per week as the actual cost of each.

The cost of land and the erections thereon, was originally	$329,000
Estimated value now	408,000
Whole number of Paupers in the Almshouse, Hospital, Nursery and Asylum, on the 31st of July, 1854, was	1,156
Admitted during the year	6,376
Born in the Almshouse	152
Total	7,684
Discharged during the year ... 1,654	
Died, 41; bound out, 5 ... 46	
Out on trial	31—6,151
Remaining, July 31, 1855	1,533
Of these there were—	
Males over the age of 16	564
Males under the age of 16	223
Females over the age of 16	597
Females under the age of 16	137
Colored males	1
Colored females	4
Colored children	7
Total	1,533
Of these there were—	
Foreigners	991
Lunatics	185

ESTIMATES FOR 1856.

Total amount necessary ... $306,166 10

The appropriation of $25,000 it is supposed will liquidate all outstanding claims.

WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The following accounts were audited by the Supervisors during the past year:

Expenses of Courts	$12,667 02	Printing	918 79
Police	3,521 45	County Clerk and Register	5,210 27
Jail	20,859 63	Miscellaneous	12,968 39
Penitentiary	11,347 20	Supervisors	4,289 17
Military Suppressing Riots	3,343 97	Surrogate	2,806 68
Lunatic Asylum	40,005 06	Coroners	4,221 01
Almshouse	8,432 29	Total	$132,[illegible] 75

A large amount of other business was transacted by the Supervisors, but of no general interest. They adjourned for one week.

Only sixteen intoxicated persons were arrested by the Police in Brooklyn, yesterday.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Jersey City Common Council and the Case of Corruption.

The Common Council held a regular meeting at the Lyceum last evening; nearly all the members present. No business of any particular importance was transacted. A large number of citizens were present, doubtless attracted by the expectation of hearing a report from the Investigating Committee, with reference to the recent Aldermanic bribery affair; but they were disappointed. The Committee had no report to make. There are no further developments than those already published, although *we understand* that the Committee are prosecuting the matter with vigor.

The Jersey City Continentals.

This Company went on their annual excursion yesterday to Fort Lee. They were accompanied by about 1,000 guests, and the occasion was a profitable one, both in a social and pecuniary point of view.

Liquor Trials.

There were two cases of selling liquor without license before the Recorder yesterday. Felix Gordon was convicted of the first offence, and fined $10. T. Duncan was discharged, the sale not being proved.

MARRIED.

In this City, at the Sullivan st. M. E. Church, on Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 7, by Rev. W. H. Ferris, John Pell to Miss Caroline, eldest daughter of Howlett P. Leake, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, Albert L. Smith, Jr., son of Albert L. and Susan B. Smith, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from the residence of his parents, No. 32 Washington place, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, Charlotte, wife of Robert B. Weeks, aged 63 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Wednesday, Aug. 8, at 5 o'clock P. M., at her late residence No. 12 Christopher-st.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 6, Grace, wife of the late William Sampson, Esq., counsellor at-law, in the 81st year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from Transfiguration Church, Fort 29th st. near 5th av., this forenoon, (Wednesday,) at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Bowery Bay Cemetery. Her friends and those of her family, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 4, Joseph Milnor, of *Sheffield*, Eng., aged 22 years. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, John, youngest son of Hamilton and Charlotte Brown, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 89 Sackett-st., on Wednesday, 8th inst., at 11 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, Charles Harman, aged 18 months, youngest son of Rev. Horace and Elizabeth C. Hills, of Detroit.

Funeral to-morrow, (Thursday,) at 9 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his grandfather E. H. Roberts, No. 7 Washington place. Friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend.

In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, John Henry, infant son of Ralph W. and Julia Keagon, aged 1 year, 6 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from No. 32 Ainslie-st., near Leonard, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Albany paper please copy.

At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, Aug. 7, suddenly, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of C. Bartlett, Esq.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, on Thursday, Aug. 9, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the house of Mrs. Griffin Tompkins, Brownell st., opposite Dutch Reformed Church, Stapleton.

On Staten Island, Tuesday Aug. 7, of convulsions, Henry Edward Heise, only child of H. E. and Mary Moring, born July 4, 1854.

In Barnegat Bay, on Friday, Aug. 3, by drowning, Edward Ennis Graham, of Squan, N. J., aged 25 years, son of Charles M. Graham, of Harlem, N. Y., and grandson of the late Dr. C. M. Graham, of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....August 7.

$6,000 Tennessee 6s '90..s3 96½	5 Home In Co ... 96
14,000 Indiana State 5s ... 86½	100 Gardiner Gold Mine ... 1
1,000 Virginia 6s ... 94½	300 N. Y. Cen. R. R. ... b60 93¼
75,000 Missouri 6s ... 86½	50 do ... s10 93
10,000 do ... b60 86	50 do ... [illegible]
15,000 do ... b60 86	50 Erie Railroad ... [illegible]
10,000 Louisiana 6s ... 96½	200 do ... b3 54
1,000 California 7s '70 ... 96	75 do ... s3 54
16,000 Hud. 1st Mtg Bds ... 91	100 do ... b60 54
11,000 Erie Convt Bds '71 ... 94	100 do ... b3 54
2,000 Erie Bds of '83 ... 90	250 do ... s 54
2,000 do ... s3 90	200 do ... b30 54
7,000 Erie Bds of '75 ... 91	100 do ... b30 54
[illegible] H. R. 1st Mtg Bds ... 101	100 Harlem Railroad ... [illegible]
3,000 H. R. 2d Mtg B ... b60 79	100 Reading Railroad ... [illegible]
[illegible] do ... 77	250 do ... [illegible]
10,000 Ill. C. R.R. Bds ... b30 87	200 do ... [illegible]
10,000 do ... 87	200 do ... [illegible]
10,000 do ... b10 87	100 do ... [illegible]
10,000 Ill. Freel'd Bds ... 84	200 do ... [illegible]
10,000 N. Y. C. R. R. Bds ... 91	200 do ... [illegible]
500 Cl. & Pitts div. bds ... 78	100 do ... b10 94
113 Penn Coal Co. ... 108	300 do ... [illegible]
40 do ... 108½	100 Mich. Cent'l R. R. ... 99
10 Bank State N. Y. ... 107	50 do ... [illegible]
10 Bank of Commerce ... 110	50 Mich. S. & N. Ia R. R. ... 103½
5 Bank of N. America ... 118	50 do ... [illegible]
25 Metropolitan Bank ... [illegible]	50 do ... [illegible]
20 Corn Ex Bank ... 101½	10 Mich S. & N. Ind Con ... 98
5 Del. & Hud. Canal Co ... 120	110 Panama Railroad ... 107
1000 Nic. Transit Co. ... 19½	100 Ills. Cent'l R. R. ... b60 97½
200 do ... b60 19	100 do ... b3 97½
300 do ... 19½	300 Cleve. Pitts. R. R. ... 75
100 do ... b30 19½	111 Galena & Chi. R. R. ... 111
250 Cumb. Coal Co. ... 29	5 do ... 112
50 do ... s30 29	144 Clev. & Toledo R. R. ... [illegible]
250 do ... [illegible]	6 do ... [illegible]
200 do ... [illegible]	25 Chi. & R. Island R. R. ... [illegible]
100 do ... [illegible]	100 do ... [illegible]
100 do ... [illegible]	12 Wis. Lake Shore R. R. ... 87

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Erie Bonds of '75..s 91	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R. s10 76½
4,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds ... b60 87	25 do ... 76
2,000 do ... 87	50 Chic. & R. I. R. R. ... 99½
15,000 Ill. Freeland Bonds ... 84	50 Reading Railroad ... s30 94
2,000 New York Cen. 7s ... 102½	100 do ... [illegible]
1,000 Harlem 2d M. Bds ... 79	200 do ... [illegible]
12 Bank of Commerce ... 110	300 do ... [illegible]
15 Corn Exchange Bank ... 101½	200 do ... [illegible]
50 Canton Company ... 27	50 do ... [illegible]
200 Nicaragua Trans. Co. ... 19½	75 Ill. Central R. R. ... 97½
100 do ... 19¾	20 Cleve & Tol. R. R. ... [illegible]
100 Cumber. Coal Co. ... b30 29	25 Galena & Chic. R. R. ... 112
200 do ... 28¾	25 Mich. So. & Nor. I. R. R. ... 104
150 do ... [illegible]	25 Mich. South. & Nor. Ind'a Construction ... 98½
50 do ... s60 29½	
25 Mich. Central R. R. ... 99¼	

TUESDAY, Aug. 7—P. M.

The easier rates of Foreign Exchange and the very moderate engagements of Specie for the steamer *Atlantic*, sailing to-morrow, caused a further advance in a good portion of the Stock List this afternoon, and a general feeling of firmness at the close of business. The Western Road and Anthracite Coal Shares were the favorites. Among the former, Galena sold as dear as 112; Rock Island 98½@99; Southern Michigan 104, and Cleveland and Pittsburg 76. Of the latter, *there were large sales of Reading, opening* at 94, and selling up to 94½, and a demand for Pennsylvania Coal at 108½, dividend off. The Nicaragua Transit Shares advanced to 20, at which sales were made this afternoon. The transactions on the Bond list amounted to $235,000, which sum is below the daily average of the week; though *prices were well supported. Eries of 1883 touched* 90 ₩ cent.

The Bank Statement, published this morning, though exhibiting a line of Discounts over one *hundred millions of dollars*—a point considered somewhat hazardous a month or so ago—had no perceptible influence on the Money Market. The unusually heavy amount of Deposits held by the Banks, exceeding by seven millions the sum on deposit this time last year, or fourteen millions if the temporary Mexican Government deposit be thrown out, together with the strong Specie reserve, is claimed to justify them in the enlarged line of Loans. At the same time, it must be confessed, that the increase of late has undoubtedly been rapid for mid Summer. We quote interest on temporary loans 6 ₩ cent., and discounts at 6@7 ₩ cent. Bills on London were done at 109¾@109⅞@110, much of the business in Bankers' names at the middle figure. France were firm at 112½. The entries of Specie for shipment by the steamer, at present fall short of half a million.

The Money Circulars prepared for Europe by the present opportunity, and the sales of the day at the Brokers' Board, afford the following quotations for the leading State and Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds dealt in on the other side:

U. States 6s of 1867-8	118	Memphis 6s	72½
New-York 6s of 1873	119½	St. Louis County 6s	83½
New-York 6s of 1873	129	Sacramento City 10s	86
Ohio 6s of 1860	105½	New-York Central 7s	102½
Ohio 6s of 1875	112	New-York Central 6s	91
Pennsylvania 5s, old	89	N. Y. Central Shares	93½
Pennsylvania Coupons	93	Erie 7s, 1883	90
Kentucky 6s	103	Erie 7s, 1875	91
Virginia 6s	94½	Erie Shares	54½
Tennessee 6s	96½	Panama Shares	107
Louisiana 6s	96½	*Hudson 1st Mort*	101
Missouri 6s	86½	Hudson Convert	77½
North Carolina 6s	99	Illinois Central 7s	87½
Georgia 6s	99	Illinois Free Lands	84
California 7s	86½	Illinois Shares	97½
Indiana 5s	86½	Reading Shares	94½
New-York City 5s, long	100	*Cleve. & Columbus*	106½
Philadelphia 6s	93½	Galena	112
Cincinnati 6s	86	Rock Island	99
Baltimore 6s	99½	Dayton	85
St. Louis 6s	88	Toledo	92½
New Orleans R. R. 6s	89	Alton 1st Mort	93
New-Orleans 6s, reg	91	Alton 6s, 2d Mort	84½
Pittsburg 6s	88	Mich. South. Shares	104
San Francisco 10s	100	*Michigan Central*	99½
Chicago 6s	93½	Ohio Trust ex div	93½
Detroit 7s	103	Delaware & Hudson	120
Cleveland 7s	103½	Pennsylvania Coal	108

The Great Western Insurance Company, mutual marine, about being organized in this City, embraces, among its first list of Trustees, many of the very best mercantile and banking names in New-York. The books of subscription are to open on the 15th inst., at the Banking House of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and the subscribed or guaranteed Capital Stock to begin with is to be half a million of dollars. An experienced marine underwriter, it is understood, will be placed at the head of the concern. *See advertisement.*

The earnings of the Chicago and Burlington line of Railroads for July, 1855, were as follows:

For Freight	$86,651 07
For passengers	35,491 19
For Mail	1,265 73
Total	$123,417 99

Apportioned as follows:

Galena and Chicago Union	$33,[illegible] 47
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy	63,246 27
Central Military Track	20,689 79
Peoria and Oquaka	7,554 56
Total	$125,417 99

The Hudson River Railroad Company.

Receipts for July 1855 were	$119,494 98
Against July, 1854	135,153 39
Decrease	$15,658 41

The Sub-Treasury paid to-day $183,083; received $217,240; and held at the close a balance of $3,244,845.

Money Circular for the Continent.

Translation.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855.

The activity and rise in our Stock market, noticed at the close of our advices of 30th July, have received a fresh impulse by the news of the Liverpool steamer of 21st July. Considerable orders have again been received by her, and during two or three days have contributed to a very large business being done at a general advance in price. That rise, in several cases, has been very large. United States 6's of 1867 and '68, are offered at a decline, with but little demand. Some Ohio 6's, 1860 and 70, have been done without alteration from our previous quotations. With considerable business the following State Stocks have risen: Indiana 5's, 1½ Louisiana 6's, ½, Virginia 6's, 1½, and Missouri 6's, ½ ₩ cent. Transactions in City and County *Bonds continue to be of* minor importance, and with no marked fluctuations in prices. Upon the receipt of London quotations a lively demand sprung up for Illinois Central Construction Bonds, with rise of ½; for Freeland Bonds at an advance of 2½, and in Michigan Central 8's, of 1860 and '69, at an advance of 2½@3 ₩ cent. We quote a rise of 1½ on Erie 7's of 1883, of ½ on the 1871, and of 1 on the 7's of 1875, the latter with considerable sales. The two last named are quoted ex interest to 31st of July. Some Galena and Chicago 1st and 2d Mortgage have changed hands—the former at 1 ₩ cent. advance. We notice a rise of 1@2 ₩ cent. in Milwaukee and Mississippi 1st Mortgage on 1st, 2d, and 3d sections. The latter have been the object of purchases of some importance, partly for English account. The rise on Railroad shares has been without exception, and quite important on several.

DE COPPET & Co.

Money Circular for the Continent.

Translation.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855.

Since our advices of 30th ult. the activity which we then noticed has continued to increase, accompanied by a general advance of from 1@5 ₩ cent. This rise is due to no particularly new feature, but rather to the continued influence of the certainty of good crops, the abundance of Money, and the steady orders for our Stocks for English account. Among State Stocks, the Indianas, Missouris, and Virginias have been in liveliest demand. The advance is 1 ₩ cent. on Georgias, 2 on Illinois Internal Improvement, 1847; 1 on Louisianas, North Carolinas, Ohio 6s of 1870-75, and Pennsylvania Coupon 5s; and ½ ₩ cent. on Virginia 6s. Californias are offered in heavy amounts, at a decline of ½; Tennessees have fallen ½ ₩ cent.; Government Stocks are heavy, without bidders. In City and County Bonds the sales have been moderate. The St. Louis City's and Sacramento 10s having declined ½; Pittsburg 6s have been more active than for some time previous, with an advance of ½ ₩ cent. In Railway Bonds, we notice some large sales of Milwaukee and Mississippi 1st Mortgage 2d section, (new issue,) at a rise of 3 ₩ cent. Erie 1883s, Erie 1875s, and the Bonds of the Illinois Central Railroad in particular have been quite active. The Erie 2d Mortgages continue dull, and are now quoted at the same price as the Erie 1883s. Railroad Shares are all higher, with an extraordinary stir in Cleveland and Pittsburg and Galena and Chicago, in consequence of the large earnings of the past few months. The rise in the former is 10 ₩ cent., and in the latter, 6 ₩ cent. Reading has advanced 4 ₩ cent. The system of of Weekly Bank Averages having been commenced on the 1st of August, 1853, we are now enabled to give the following abstract of the relative movement of the first two years under this system. We give the highest and lowest points, and the average of the year for each of the four usual headings, with the dates added below.

LOANS.

Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Aug. 5, 1855.	Nov. 12, 1853.	
$97,669,617	$83,[illegible],409	$88,195,095
July 28, 1855.	Dec. 9, 1854.	
$99,063,729	$88,[illegible],636	$90,059,561

SPECIE.

Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
July 22, 1854.	June 10, 1854.	
$15,720,309	$9,617,189	$11,477,186
Feb. 3, 1855.	Oct. 28, 1854.	
$17,439,196	$9,886,763	$14,144,597

CIRCULATION.

Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
May 6, 1854.	Jan. 21, 1854.	
$9,689,018	$8,[illegible]5,235	$9,2[illegible],388
Aug. 5, 1854.	Jan. 27, 1855.	
$9,124,646	$6,639,829	$7,728,840

DEPOSITS.

Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
July 22, 1854.	Oct. 29, 1853.	
$75,959,063	$58,235,462	$61,534,623
July 14, 1855.	Dec. 23, 1854.	
$85,664,186	$56,931,704	$72,662,679

The following shows the averages of the two respective years in juxtaposition—indicating, during the second year, a small increase in capital, a large one in *specie and deposits, in the face of a small decrease in* loans, and a large one in circulation:

YEAR ENDING JULY 31.

	1854.	1855.		Difference.
Capital	$47,000,000	$47,700,000	Inc	$700,000, say 1½ ₩ c.
Loans	90,195,095	90,059,561	Dec.	135,544, say 1½ ₩ c.
Specie	11,477,186	14,144,597	Inc	2,667,311, say 22 ₩ c.
Circul'n.	9,239,388	7,728,840	Dec.	1,510,548, say 16 ₩ c.
Deposits	61,534,623	72,662,679	Inc	11,128,056, say 18 ₩ c.

MARIE & KANZ.

English Money Circular.

Per Atlantic.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 7, 1855.

The Stock Market since the issue of our report of 24th ult. has been more active. A considerable amount of orders received by the two last steamers from Europe have been executed, and in connection with the abundance of Money, they have imparted renewed buoyancy to the prices of several descriptions of securities. The greatest improvement has been realized in the two classes of Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, Construction Bonds having advanced two and the Free Land five ₩ cent. Our present quotations for Erie Convertible and Sinking Fund, Hudson River 1st Mortgage, and Toledo and Illinois, and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Bonds, are *interest off*, the semi-annual coupon on each having been paid on 1st inst. The advance in Erie Sinking Funds is 2, in Toledo and Illinois, 2½, and in Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis, 1 ₩ cent. The monthly investments by the Erie Railroad on account of the Sinking Fund are regularly made, and the amount of Bonds thus absorbed amounted on 1st inst. to $245,000. The receipts of Gold from California for the fortnight are $2,740,065. Exports of Specie to Europe, $1,605,157 direct, and $600,000 via Boston. The Bank returns show an increase of Loans in the same period of $1,060,422, and $620,651 decrease of Specie. There is more activity in the Foreign Merchandise Trade, and the amount of coin absorbed in the payment of duties is increasing. The present balance in the Sub-Treasury is $3,255,500; an increase for the week of $561,365. This will in part account for the loss by the banks. On the other hand, foreign exchange have a downward tendency, and there is a prospect that the exports of Gold will shortly cease to be important. The shipment by this steamer will be comparatively limited. There is no change in the rates of Interest, and no diminution in the supply of Money, *which continues in excess of the demand.* There is a good supply of Bills on Europe at rather lower rates. The demand is moderate.

CAMMANN & CO.

Cotton Circular.

Per Atlantic.] NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1855.

The market has displayed great firmness since our issue per *Pacific*, on the 25th ultimo, caused mainly by the favorable advices from Liverpool in that period. The sales for the first week were 5,000 bales, on the basis of 10½c. for Middling Uplands; but since the receipt of the *Asia's* accounts to 21st ultimo, on Wednesday, 1st inst., a very decided increase in price *has prevailed, and the purchases have been large for* export, with a speculative current. Our spinners have also been free buyers, and we estimate the transactions at 12,000 bales for the week ending last evening. We adjust our quotations to confirm to the market at the close by advancing them ½c. to ⅝c., and the strength of the market being on the lower grades. The past fortnight has been favorable for the young crop. As yet no damage is reported from the moist weather, which has prevailed to a greater extent than usual since 1st June. We are advised that picking had commenced in Louisiana and Mississippi the last week in July, and on such plantations it was three or four weeks earlier than last year. This, however, is said to be the product of those pieces which had flowered under the usual size from the early drouth. Whether so or not, it has evidently shaken confidence in the probable receipts from this growth, and we find parties now writing of good prospects that heretofore anticipated a moderate crop from *the tendency to extend the corn culture more than* previously. An esteemed correspondent at New-Orleans, who has had great experience in estimating deliveries, concludes a favorable notice of the crop by adding, "Upon the whole, the prospects are, that if no casualty occurs, such as an early frost or continued rains, the *crop will be the largest ever made.*" In our previous circular, we alluded to the difference of opinion in regard to the amount of this and the preceding crop, still embargoed by low water, and likely to be so after Sep[illegible]

[illegible] 1. We submit the following as the present average, [illegible] River and tributaries [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; Up to White and Black, [illegible]; Texas, 20,000; Chattahoochee [illegible]; [illegible] 50,000. In all, [illegible] bales. The stocks in the interior [illegible] this year [illegible] date. The stock here is computed to be [illegible] bales. In Providence, R. I., about [illegible]. Our Eastern Mills will mainly require some aid from this quarter in advance of the deliveries from the new crop.

T. J. STEWART & CO.

Mechanics' Bank Difficulties—Official.

From the Evening Post, Aug. 7.

As many vague and unsatisfactory reports of the circumstances which led to the retirement of Mr. Edmonds from the prominent position which he has held for many years in the Mechanics' Bank are in circulation, we feel we should oblige all parties interested in the question by publishing a statement of the charges made by Mr. Burke, the Assistant Cashier, as presented to us by the President of the Bank. They are the following:

First—That Mr. Edmonds has been in the habit of using the Bank for his own personal advantage, which he has been able to do by the loans made to assist the Bank, like all the old Banks, keeps its [illegible]. The Bank, it seems, keeps no ledger account of these temporary loans. The securities for these loans are kept in a drawer under the care of the First Teller, who, when the securities are redeemed, puts the sum received as interest into the same drawer, the accumulations of which are paid to the Cashier annually. This interest money, it is charged, Mr. Edmonds has pocketed for his own emolument. This practice has obtained for years. The average monthly receipts from this source is reckoned at $150 per month.

The Second Teller received the profits on domestic exchange, of which he has kept a private memorandum for his own satisfaction, but no Bank books contain a record of the transactions. The Cashier received this exchange monthly; but sundry credits are given to the Bank books, which amount to only $400 more than these commissions alone, without regard to the interest money received for short loans.

Second—That in the year 1850 Mr. Edmonds used $13,000 of the old bill circulation, all in $1,000 notes, which had been put into a chest kept by himself, as not intended for circulation. This, it appears, he loaned to Messrs. Dykers & Alstyne, who, on Mr. Edmonds' application, paid off a loan for that amount to the Bank, and reborrowed it from him personally. The bills were, two years afterwards, paid into the Bank by Mr. Edmonds without interest, which amounted to $900.

Third—That Mr. Edmonds drew out large sums on his checks, which checks were kept in a drawer for months without being charged to him, and when the money was returned no interest was credited to the Bank.

Fourth—Mr. Edmonds appropriated to himself the remuneration due to the Bank for keeping the transfer books of the Canton and other Companies.

What is Mr. Edmonds' defence to these charges, which are considered as substantiated by the Board, we are not advised of precisely, but believe it rests mainly upon a disputed right to extra compensation or extra privileges as City Chamberlain, and as agent of certain Land and Mining Companies.

City Business on the Canals.

STATEMENT *showing the quantity of the several articles first cleared on the Canals at, and the quantity left at New York during the 1st week in August,* 1855.

MERCHANDISE CLEARED.

Articles.	On Erie Canal.	Articles.	On Erie Canal.
Sugar, lbs	2,[illegible]	Iron, lbs	[illegible]
Molasses, lbs	314,519	Railroad Iron	1,[illegible]
Coffee, lbs	140,[illegible]12	All other mdse.	[illegible]
Nails, lbs	75,713		
Total			[illegible]

Articles.	Left from Erie Canal.	Articles.	Left from Erie Canal.
Flour, bbls	14,531	Bacon, lbs	[illegible]
Corn, bush	[illegible],700	Butter, lbs	[illegible]
Oats, bush	87,700	Lard, lbs	[illegible]
Bran & ShipStuff, lbs.	300,700	Cheese, lbs	1,700
Ashes, bbls	195	Wool, lbs	[illegible]
Beef, bbls	12	Domes. Spirits, gals	[illegible]
Pork, bbls	20		
Left from Champlain Canal—Flour, bbls			[illegible]
Tolls received			$6,727 [illegible]

RICHARD H. WOODS, Collector.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug 7—[illegible] P. M.

The FLOUR market opened to-day more active, and favored the purchaser. Sales 600 bbls, at [illegible] for good brands Upper Lake, and $8 75@$9 [illegible] for extra Illinois, Ohio and Michigan. WHEAT—Good [illegible] and milling inquiry, and market firmer. Sales [illegible] bush. *Upper Lake Spring,* $1 61; 200 bush. Sheboygan mixed, $1 80; 10,700 bushels mixed Milwaukee, deliverable the last fifteen days of October, at $1 30, and [illegible] bush. new red, at $1 88. CORN—Demand good, but holders' views are above those of buyers. Sales 16,000 bushels at 71c. OATS unchanged. Sales 4,000 bushels at [illegible]. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged. Lake imports to-day—1,677 bbls; 488 bush. Wheat; [illegible] bushels Corn. Canal exports to-day—Wheat, [illegible]; Corn, 23,127 bushels.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Aug. 7—[illegible] P. M.

FLOUR market steady. Sales 1,100 bbls. at [illegible] for Black Rock, and $8 [illegible] for good to choice extra Upper Lake, and $8 75@$9 25 for extra Southern Illinois, Ohio, and Michigan. WHEAT is [illegible] demand and firmer. Sales [illegible] bushels, deliverable in the last fifteen days of October, at $1 [illegible]; [illegible] bushels Milwaukee Spring at $1 [illegible]; and [illegible] bushels new Red Ohio at $1 [illegible]; and [illegible] bushels Sheboygan at $1 [illegible]. CORN very firm. Sales [illegible] bushels at 71c. OATS steady. Sales 4,000 bushels at 46c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. [illegible] to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS for the last 24 hours: FLOUR, 1,[illegible] bbls; WHEAT, 9,194 bush.; CORN, 108,970 bush.; OATS, [illegible] bush. CANAL EXPORTS—WHEAT, 4,000 bush.; CORN, 36,297 bush.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—

Tuesday—First Board—[illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Allegheny Co. 6s. (Coupons) [illegible]; [illegible] (Stubs) [illegible]; $1,000 do. (Valley) [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; [illegible] Camden and Amboy Railroad Bonds [illegible]; $1,000 Schuylkill Nav 6s '82, [illegible]; $3,000 do. '72, [illegible]; [illegible] City 6s R. R. O. [illegible]; [illegible] Brooklyn Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Reading Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Lehigh Nav. [illegible]; [illegible] Morris Canal, [illegible]; [illegible] North Penn. Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; [illegible] Little Schuyl. Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Schuylkill Navigation, [illegible].

Between Boards—$1,000 Union Canal 6s, [illegible]; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, (Valley,) [illegible]; [illegible].

Second Board—$1,000 Penna. Railroad 6s, [illegible]; $1,000 Union Canal 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Allegheny County 6s, (Stubs) [illegible]; [illegible] Harrisburg 6s, [illegible]; $3,000 Penna. 5s, [illegible]; [illegible] City 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Schuylkill Nav 6s, '72, [illegible]; [illegible] City Railroad 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Reading Railroad, 47; [illegible] Harrisburg Railroad [illegible]; [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; [illegible] Morris Canal, 16; [illegible] Beaver Meadow R. R., [illegible]; [illegible] Union Canal [illegible]; [illegible] Mechanics' Bank, [illegible].

After Board—[illegible] Morris Canal, 16; [illegible] Reading R. R., 47½; [illegible] New-Creek Coal Co., [illegible]; [illegible] Minehill R. R., [illegible].

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, [illegible]; Philadelphia 6s, [illegible]; Pennsylvania 5s, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, [illegible]; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation 6s '82, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation, Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New-Creek, [illegible].

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—J. R. Warner, lady and child, Miss Hinton, Miss Jane Smith, Miss C. Versmille, Col. T. Vernon and lady, J. Doyle, lady and two children, F. A. Stowe and lady, Geo. P. [illegible], A. Hopkins, lady, two children and servant, Miss Wall, Miss E. Cunningham, Miss Kate Emmell, Mrs. G. M. Griffin, S. A. Wayne and lady, Wm. Montgomery and lady, Dr. Kollock, Misses A. M. and H. [illegible], [illegible] and lady, [illegible] child, L. R. Beck, Wm. Hone, P. M. Carey, [illegible], Wm. Belden, G. A. Mercer, F. A. Hone, [illegible], U. S. A.; Dr. [illegible], [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] and [illegible], Miss [illegible], H. S. Holdridge, Thos. English, J. Dinsmore, W. P. Carmichael, G. L. Harvard, J. L. Duncan, [illegible], Miss Pripps, A. S. Worrall, C. B. Johnston, [illegible], Dressler, M. A. Cohen, Dr. F. L. Willis, [illegible], [illegible], L. A. Jordan, H. Thompson, J. [illegible], Vaughn, T. Brennan, Chas. Campbell, [illegible], Oliver, L. Brennan, [illegible], Dr. W. A. Green, Geo. A. Brown, [illegible], Heyward, A. Gibson, R. M. Niell, [illegible], Col. J. De Lamotta, C. G. Wheeler, A. Champion, D. B. Camp, J. P. Williamson, [illegible], Miss Pringle, Miss Wilson, [illegible], Miss Isabella Lowe, Miss M. F. Willis, Miss E. [illegible], Mrs. A. Pope, Mrs. B. L. Jordan, Mrs. James Smith, Miss C. H. Clarke, Col. Jos. Bond and lady, Mrs. [illegible], Miss M. F. Solomons, R. [illegible], lady and servant—and 9[illegible] in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises ... 5 00 | Sun sets ... 7 [illegible] | Moon rises ... 10 4[illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook ... 2 40 | Gov. Island ... 3 20 | Hell Gate ... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK . . . TUESDAY, AUG. 7.

Cleared.

Ship A. Bowinger, (Prus.,) Hartogen, Baltimore, Bippar & Bruhner.

Brigs Elmer, Trask, Boston, Pillsbury & [illegible]; Wm. Davis, Jacksonville, Thompson & Hunter; Lodoskia, [illegible], Manuel J. W. C. Lood.

Schrs. Eudora, Treadwell, [illegible], C. & H. S. Potter; Charger, Hayden, Dorlan, [illegible].

Propeller T. Sparks, Morrison, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Sloop W. H. Bowen, Halleck, Providence, master.

Arrived.

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, fm. Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. 6th inst. at [illegible], 15 miles S. of Capes of Delaware, exchanged signals with steamer Plandome, hence for Savannah.

Bark Mary F. Slade, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Howes & Co.

Brig W. Nichols, Lyons, Cherryfield 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Fry.

Brig A. A. Tyng, (of Bangor,) Pierce, Palermo June 18, passed Gibraltar July 2, with fruit to W. Ingles.

Brig John Guttenburg, [illegible], [illegible], for Boston.

Schr. Ori, (Br.) Anderson, St. John, N. B., with plaster to Jed Fry.

Schr. Ess, Chamberlain, Boston, with mdse. to H. & J. Herrick.

Schr. Superior, Gower, Rockland.

Schr. President, [illegible], Rockland.

Schr. Southerner, Armstrong, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Charles Smith, [illegible], New-Haven.

Schr. Comtessa, [illegible], Philadelphia, coal, for Boston.

Propeller Fisher, [illegible], (Cromwell's line,) [illegible], Charleston, with mdse. to John Allen.

WIND—Light, from S.

The [illegible], Parry, for St. John, N. B., has anchored at the S. W. Spit.

Below.

Bark Eva, from the Spanish Main; schr. Tweed, from Nassau, N. P.